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[illegible] KERR IN THE EAST.

[illegible] Kerr, the Whig Candidate for [illegible] addressed the people of Chowan [illegible] at Edenton, on the 21st ult. The [illegible] Bulletin" furnishes the following [illegible] of his speech on the occasion:

[illegible] with unqualified pleasure that we [illegible] success, which has characterized [illegible] first visit to this portion of the [illegible] He had long been known to us as [illegible] Whig and tried patriot; with [illegible] commanded the respect and [illegible] his bitterest foe; with an in[illegible] and purity of character, which [illegible] him to all who knew him, and [illegible] ambition, untiring zeal [illegible] patriotism, which have given [illegible] among the brightest stars in [illegible] of North Carolina. But when [illegible] last, he came among us, it was [illegible] to the Whigs of old Chowan. [illegible] laboring under serious indisposition in consequence of very great exertion the day previous, Mr. Kerr for two hours, enchained a crowded [illegible] with an eloquence and ability [illegible] honor upon the choice of the State Convention. He advocated [illegible] principles of the Whig party, [illegible] that they were the only principles on which the Government can be [illegible] administered, and the pros[illegible] happiness of the people secured. [illegible]ocated the claims of Mr. Fillmore to the Presidency, as his own and the [illegible] of the people of North Carolina, [illegible] an eulogy upon the pre[illegible] administration which was only to be [illegible] by the merits of its subject. [illegible] of the claims which Mr. Fill[illegible] on the South, for having [illegible] whole term, stood up man[illegible] of her rights; of the [illegible] with which he has al[illegible] to the Constitution, and the [illegible] with which he has exe[illegible] maintained the Compromise [illegible] He spoke also of Webster;— [illegible] in the majesty of his own [illegible] stood up before the Na[illegible] that he belonged to no [illegible] he knew no North and no [illegible] East and no West; but that [illegible] the Nation, and knew only [illegible]" Mr. K. then spoke [illegible] most likely to receive [illegible] of the Whig National Con[illegible] He repelled the accusation that [illegible] with Seward, or had any [illegible] with the Abolitionists at the [illegible] that he was sound on [illegible] the Compromise, and that if [illegible] true to the South and to [illegible]

[illegible] the claims of Gen. Scott [illegible] Party generally; said that [illegible] a Whig, even in those [illegible] a man's soul to be a [illegible] had been recalled from [illegible] Florida, on account of his [illegible] and continued faithful [illegible] his principles in defiance [illegible] power, and the authority [illegible] He said that, al[illegible] not pledged by any let[illegible] evidence, to support [illegible] still, a long life was a [illegible] his soundness upon that [illegible] written pledge whatever. [illegible] that Scott was sound; if [illegible] he would not support [illegible] would he support any man [illegible] to the maintenance of [illegible] He however preferred [illegible] that North Carolina [illegible] delegates to the National [illegible] to do their utmost [illegible] nomination of her favorite [illegible]

[illegible] concluded his speech by advert[illegible] questions of State Policy, and [illegible] Constitutional Reform, up[illegible] expressed his opinions in clear [illegible] terms. He stood upon [illegible] adopted by the Con[illegible] nominated him; thought [illegible] Constitution as perfect as any [illegible] of man has ever devised, but [illegible] people desired a change, they [illegible] that if any alteration was [illegible] should be made in a Conven[illegible] elected by the people, [illegible] purpose, upon the basis indi[illegible] resolution:—that he did [illegible] the West desired a repre[illegible] houses of the Legislature, [illegible] white basis;—that he was op[illegible] himself, and would give sanc[illegible] which would give the [illegible] power to control the East, or the [illegible] control the West; and that [illegible] the Executive Chair of the [illegible] would administer the Govern[illegible] regard to the wishes or in[illegible] particular portion, and would [illegible] of the whole State. [illegible] closed amid demonstrations [illegible] approbation. [illegible] say that the impression [illegible] Kerr has left here, will tell at [illegible] strong a support of him, [illegible] given by Chowan County to [illegible]candidate."

[illegible] also addressed the people of Washington County, as we learn from the "Plymouth News," in that place, on the 24th.

The "News" says:

"John Kerr, the Whig candidate for Governor, arrived here in the forenoon of Monday last, and addressed the people at the Court House in the evening. Unfortunately, Mr. Kerr was not in good health, having previously taken a violent cold, thereby rendering him rather hoarse. But enough, the speech spoke for itself, and for upwards of two hours and a half, he enchained the audience with a flow of eloquence and oratory, that is seldom our happy lot to hear. It seems to us, that of all the prominent men we have, John Kerr is the very man to give general satisfaction to the people. His arguments are pungent, his reasoning deep, and his style of delivery is so plain and simple, that all can understand him.

In Mr. Kerr, the people expected to find a patriot, a statesman, and a gentleman; our word for it, they were not disappointed: he is all, yea, more than they could have hoped for. The people every where are well pleased with him; they are pleased with his views, principles, and position, both upon State, and National politics; and in August next, the name of Kerr will be rolled in the Ballot Box in multiplied numbers. Washington County will do her duty, and already has the name of John Kerr become warmly attached to its citizens. The very Democrats cannot help looking upon him with pride, and envying the Whig party such a whole-souled man."

"A FEW PLAIN QUESTIONS!"

1. Is Gov. Reid in favor of amending the Constitution so as to elect the Judges, Justices of the Peace, Treasurer, Secretary of State, and Comptroller, or any of them by the PEOPLE?

2. Is he in favor of amending the Constitution so as to do away with that distinction under which, a poor man, who owns no land, can hold a seat neither in the House of Commons nor the Senate?

3. Is he is favor of dividing the proceeds of the public lands amongst the States, whereby North Carolina may get her just share in the same for purposes of Education and Internal Improvement?

4. Did he not vote for the Oregon Bill with the principles of the infamous Wilmot Proviso incorporated in it?

5. Did he not favor, give countenance to and aid in getting up the famous Nashville Convention?

6. Does he believe in the doctrine of SECESSION?

7. Does he go with Cass and Douglas in their advocacy of INTERVENTION, and will he support for the Presidency a candidate who favors that doctrine, so dangerous to our peace, and especially that of the South?

These are "plain" questions, and easily answered, and we trust before this "His Excellency," *de-jure*, has obtained *leave* from his advisers to come out and say *yes* or *no!*—*Raleigh Register.*

In his Inaugural Address, delivered before the last General Assembly, Gov. Reid said:

"The election of Judges and Justices of the Peace by the people, and for terms less than for life, are questions of Constitutional reform, *which I recommend to the favorable consideration of the General Assembly*. There are *other* amendments to the Constitution that have attracted public attention, to which, I doubt not, you will give that degree of consideration which their importance demands."

The locofoco Convention which recently met, said not a word about any "other" amendment to the Constitution, than that of Free Suffrage. Their object in this is apparent. Had they endorsed the recommendation of Reid, they would have been strengthening the position taken by the Whig Convention. They therefore thought it wise to keep these "other" amendments in the back-ground, to be straddled at the proper time by some future Gubernatorial aspirant. Gov. Reid is for amending the Constitution in "other" particulars by Legislative enactment—*is he?* What "other" amendments does he favor? When will this legislative tinkering with the Constitution end? NEVER, until the PEOPLE take it out of the hands of demagogues!—*Raleigh Register.*

Official business of a pressing nature requiring his presence in Washington, Secretary Graham's time in Norfolk was necessarily limited, and he left at 7 o'clock in the steamer for Baltimore, much to the regret of our citizens, whose earnest desire it was to tender him those marks of hospitality and respect which were due alike to his eminent worth and distinguished station. His short tarry in their vicinity had given the opportunity to but a few of them to make his acquaintance; but from all such as did so he won golden opinions, and sentiments of the most exalted character.

Nor. Herald.

Broke Jail.—We learn that Jesse Holley, the yellow fellow convicted at our last Superior Court, of murder and arson, and sentenced to be hung, but in whose case an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, broke out of the jail of this town last night, and made his escape. Holley is a most villainous-looking fellow, about 35 years of age, some five feet eight inches high, and rather stout built. He is rather a light mulatto, with a kind of reddish or sandy hair, as if burned, and a muddy, freckled face.

We believe that a white man, awaiting trial on some charge of felony, made his escape at the same time. We have not learned any of the particulars.

Wilmington Journal.

A lady talking of Mrs. E. Oakes Smith's lecture and its advocacy of woman's voting, the other evening, said:

"La! what's the use. Is there any woman worth trusting with a vote, who can't make two men, at least, vote as she likes!"

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1852.

MR. KERR AT LAUREL HILL.—In answer to several letters earnestly suggesting that Mr. Kerr should stop in that good Whig region of which Laurel Hill is the centre, we take the liberty of stating, that we have no doubt he will do so. It is understood that he will rest on Sunday, the 13th of June, at Floral College. In going thence to Rockingham, on Monday the 14th, he can conveniently spare two hours, say from 10 to 12 o'clock, at Laurel Hill. We would not lead our Whig friends there to expect a speech, but such of them as will do Mr. Kerr the honor to call on him, will no doubt have an opportunity of forming the acquaintance of the next Governor of North Carolina.

THE CANVASS.—The Editor of the Goldsborough Patriot saw Gov. Reid on his way to Pitt, and announces that he "understands it to be his intention to accompany Mr. Kerr at all his appointments until the day of election."

Gov. Reid, then, will probably be here on Monday next. We are glad to hear it.

But, on the other hand, the Raleigh Standard thinks that Gov. Reid is going to the Eastern section of the State, about Plymouth, which he cannot do if he accompanies Mr. Kerr, who has already visited that section.

FAYETTEVILLE BANK STOCK.—A sale of stock of the Bank of Fayetteville was made on Friday last at $61 50 per share of $50. This is the highest price we have heard of for this popular and productive stock.

TALL OATS.—Mr. Curtis has sent us some stalks of oats from his beautiful field in this town, which overshadow the Montgomery oats noticed in our last. They are upwards of 5 feet 2 inches high.

Further, Jas. W. Strange, Esq., of this vicinity, has sent us some stalks of oats measuring 5 feet, and ten stalks of wheat which grew from one root, the ten heads on which contained 380 full well formed grains of wheat, the smallest having 23 and the largest 54 grains. Mr. Strange thinks that this must be a very large yield from one grain, though, being young in the business of wheat raising, he is not sure that it is extraordinary. If it is, he desires Cumberland county to have due credit for it. If we are not mistaken, this wheat had the benefit of Guano.

All honor to the House of Representatives! for at least one good deed!

On Saturday last, it laid on the table, by a vote of 102 to 68, a bill to grant two or three millions of acres of the public lands to build rail roads in Iowa. The House on Friday had passed a similar bill granting lands to Missouri. Whether the members have become alarmed at the demonstration of public opinion against this wholesale plunder of the old States; or whether they were affronted at a peremptory demand of the previous question, which the friends of the bill insisted on in the confidence of an easy passage, we know not. But the bill was rejected. Forthwith, however, a motion was made to reconsider; and we shall see what will be the end of it.

Of the North Carolina members, we are glad to state that Messrs. Ashe, Caldwell, Clingman, Daniel, Dockery, Morehead, Outlaw, and Stanly,—all voted against the bill. Mr. Venable did not vote.

The House, no doubt considering that that was "glory enough for one day," did no other business, but adjourned.

AN IMPORTANT DELEGATE.—We learn from the Wilmington Journal that Gen. Commander, of Georgetown, S. C. passed through Wilmington on Sunday last, "on his way to Baltimore—most probably to attend the [Locofoco] Convention." The General, it will be remembered, represented the whole State of South Carolina in the Locofoco Convention of 1848, and cast the nine votes of that State for Cass. He was appointed then by a meeting consisting of about 50 or 60 persons only; and the Journal now says, it "has not heard of his appointment as a delegate," by even that small number.

COST OF TELEGRAPH NEWS.—We learn from the N. Y. Express, that the associated morning press of that city, embracing seven of the leading morning papers, pays at least $70,000 a year to the various telegraphic lines, for news. Their arrangement is, that a separate copy of the same news is furnished to each of the seven papers, each paying a proportion (10,000 a year,) of the cost.

It is seven years since the first line of telegraph was completed from Washington to New York; and already about 14,000 miles of wire have been put up.

It is rather an expensive luxury for the country press to indulge freely in.

The fare on the rail road from New York to Albany, 145 miles, is reduced to $1 50, and the time to 3 hours 20 minutes.

The Locofoco Convention.

In addition to several interesting articles from Northern papers of the day before the meeting of the Convention, we have the following Telegraphic Despatch, received this morning:

To E. J. HALE & SON:

"Nothing done yet. Much excitement, but no ballotting. J. W. Davis, of Indiana, is President of the Convention. A new ticket is talked of, Butler of Ky., for President, and Dickinson of N. Y., for Vice President."

INTERESTING FROM BALTIMORE.

[*Telegraphed Exclusively to the N. Y. Express.*]

BALTIMORE, May 30th—Sunday Evening.

Sunday though it be, the Presidential question and what will be done in Convention seem to be uppermost in most men's minds, above even those questions of immortal interest which should distinguish the seventh day of the week. The city is full of political stock jobbers, and more are crowding in by every species of conveyance. All the hotels are full already, so that by Tuesday next it is presumed there will be a good many unfortunates asking, "Where am I to go?"

No little excitement is visible already. Caucassing and speculating are the order of the day.

The friends of Cass, Buchanan, and Douglass are hard at work, as are the numerous partisans of the other candidates; but the Buchananites, I think, exhibit more energy and determination than all the rest combined. Six hundred of the friends of Buchanan from Lancaster and Chester counties, I have just learned, have taken Carroll Hall, one of the largest rooms in the city, for their own head-quarters, and have arranged for a bountiful supply of refreshments, to which several thousands tickets of admission will be issued, to last good until adjournment. In fact, the friends of "Old Buck" are going in to win on a large scale. They are the most hopeful men here.

The Pennsylvania and Virginia Delegates are invited to meet at the same place to-morrow night, when the festival will be opened, and plans adopted to further the interests of their favorite. The general impression here is that the Cass men, on the second ballot, will go over, or a portion of them, to Buchanan, and the remainder to Douglas; giving the former 120 votes, and the latter 110. But this I give you for what it is worth, and the value of that you are as able to judge of as I am. "So many men so many opinions."

As to the third ballot, nobody as yet pretends to make any guess; but Cass is believed to be out of the question, and the New York Delegation, it is thought, will hold the balance of power.

The Democratic National Convention.—This body will meet to-morrow morning, in the Hall of the Maryland Institute. A great number of delegates have already arrived, and all will no doubt be here by the opening of the Convention to-morrow. The number of spectators, whom the event has attracted to the city, is very large, and there is no doubt that the meetings of the Convention will be crowded by anxious friends of the several candidates.

There is no saying now who will be nominated. Gen. Cass's friends are confident that he will be the nominee, and that he will, on the first ballot, run ahead of all competitors. If the delegates sent as favorable to this nomination stand their ground, his friends say he must certainly succeed, for then, they say, no other can. Mr. Buchanan's friends are not sanguine, but they *hope*. They rate in numbers next to the friends of Gen. Cass, and comfort themselves in the belief that, as the second choice, he can unite a sufficient vote to give him the nomination. The other candidates are among the *scattering*. Their expectations are founded upon the fact that it is generally the foremost in battle who is first killed. Gen. Cass and Mr. Buchanan are leaders in the fight, and they may thus first be done with and laid aside.

The friends of all the candidates are losing no time—they are busy at work. Mr. Buchanan's friends have taken up their head quarters at Carroll Hall, and are evidently very earnest and spirited in their movements.

We shall probably know before the week is out who is the nominee, but there is no knowing—as *now* every delegate seems determined to stick to his candidate to the last.

There is to be a mass meeting of the party to-night in Monument Square, as a sort of introduction to the scenes of to-morrow.—*Baltimore Patriot, Monday afternoon, May 31st.*

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—Lady Jane Franklin has written another earnest letter to President Fillmore, imploring further aid from this government to another expedition by Mr. Grinnell's vessels in search of her husband's long lost exploring party. These vessels are now again ready for sea, and Mr. George Peabody, a wealthy American merchant and banker of London, has subscribed $10,000 to assist in defraying the expenses.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.—We are glad to see there has been a falling off, as compared with last year, of $4,353,368 in the amount of dry goods imported during the first five months of this year.

A similar falling off in the purchases for this State would be advisable, so long as we have so little produce to send off in payment.

EFFECTS OF THE MAINE LAW.—Visitors to Newport, R. I., hesitate about going there this season. They say it will be a *watering* place merely, and they wish to go to some "*brandy and water*"ing place.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday last, the President of the Senate named the honorable Mr. Badger to supply the vacancy in the Committee on the Judiciary occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Berrien.

Mr. Mangum observed that it had been the usage for years past, upon the meeting of a National Convention to select candidates for two of the highest offices in the gift of the people, to adjourn over for a day or two in order to avoid passing upon important matters of legislation with a thin attendance, perhaps a bare quorum; and he moved that when the Senate adjourn it be to meet on Wednesday next.

Several voices. "Why not say Thursday?"

Mr. Mangum. From the harmony existing in the Democratic party I supposed one day would be sufficient to enable them to make their nomination. However, I avail myself of the suggestion, and will modify my motion so as to make it Thursday instead of Wednesday.

Mr. Butler was disposed to vote for the motion if a different reason had been assigned by the Senator, such as affording an opportunity for cleansing the chamber, or removing the carpets, or the like. He did not like the idea of the Senate adjourning over for such an avowed object as that indicated by the Senator from North Carolina.

Mr. Cass. It has always been usual to adjourn over for a few days in order to have the chamber cleansed and ventilated in the warm weather, and perhaps there could be no more appropriate season than the present. If a special order be necessary, I will make that motion.

The Chair. That is not necessary; if such be the understanding the carpet will be taken up without a formal order.

Mr. Hale. If we adopt that now what plausible excuse can we find when the Whig Convention meets?

The question was then taken on Mr. Mangum's motion, and decided in the affirmative.

The Deficiency Bill was read a third time and passed.

After some unimportant business the Senate adjourned for want of a quorum.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, Mr. Hall's resolution to reconsider the vote by which the bill granting land to rail roads in Iowa had been rejected, was postponed till Tuesday week.

Some time was spent on a bill to grant lands to rail roads in Florida.

A resolution was submitted to adjourn the present session on the 2d day of August. Mr. Houston moved to amend by fixing the 19th of July. Mr. Orr inquired of Mr. Houston, (who is chairman of the committee of ways and means,) whether the appropriation bills could be passed understandingly by that time.

Mr. Houston replied that if the present course of proceeding should be continued, he did not think it probable that the House could pass the appropriation bills understandingly within the next twelve months; but if they should go to work, as it was their duty to do, they could pass them in one month.

On taking a vote, it was found that no quorum was present, and the resolution was postponed, by unanimous consent, till Monday next.

A resolution to adjourn from Tuesday to Friday, (to enable the Locos to attend their Convention,) was rejected, 102 to 58. And then, after a great deal of manouvering by those Locos who had voted against adjourning, and yet wished the resolution passed, it was reconsidered and passed. On this last vote the yeas and nays were not taken, as they had been when the resolution was rejected. So little independence is there in Congress, that a resolution will pass when members' names are not recorded, which is rejected by two to one when they are recorded!

HIGH-FALUTING.—The Editor of the Elizabeth City Pioneer, writing from Raleigh during the late Locofoco Convention, says that when Mr. Dobbin nominated Gov Reid for re-election, his voice "was drowned amid a spontaneous burst of enthusiastic applause which literally shook the walls of the old Capitol."

That must have been a terrible "burst," —*literally* to shake stone walls some four feet thick! and of the "old Capitol" too, which was burnt down some twenty years ago, and of which not a vestige remains!

The same writer also speaks of a "blaze of enthusiasm," a "storm of applause," "unbounded applause," "a perfect hurricane of enthusiasm," &c., &c. All this is "running the thing into the ground," and would make even the truth (if the writer were to tell any,) look suspicious.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—The Whigs of Massachusetts are almost unanimous for Daniel Webster and of course against slavery agitation. A Whig meeting at Rockport, Mass., a few days since, adopted the following strong resolution in reference to Mr. Webster's course on the Compromise:

Resolved, That, of all the pre-eminent services of Daniel Webster, no one so entitles him to the lasting gratitude of this nation as when he stood forth in the face of obloquy and reproach, and in the majesty of his own reputation, a whole man for his whole country; breasted the storm which faction, prejudice, and false philanthropy had conjured up to shake the foundations of the Union, and rebuked the elements of discord, vindicated the Constitution and the laws, and gave to patriotic hearts throughout the land the assurance that the crisis was past, the danger averted, and the Union saved.

THE PROSPECT.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Express says,—

The Fillmore stock has been rapidly rising here within a few days past. It is now known that the whole South will be represented, and, at the start will give a combined vote for Fillmore. There are some, a very few, suspicious delegates from Virginia, Kentucky, and perhaps Tennessee, but the eyes of their people are now so intently fixed upon them, that they must be bold men if they dare to break their trust, and misrepresent the Conventions that elected them. Who they are is pretty well known, and all eyes will be on them.

Gen. Scott, it is now pretty well—nay, perhaps I may say thoroughly—ascertained, cannot be nominated unless the Convention first adopts the finality of the Compromises, and unless he first pledges himself to abide by them. Ten or fifteen of the Pennsylvania (Scott) delegates go for the finality of the Compromise, and will so vote. So will most of the Webster men.

NEW ROUTE TO THE NORTH.—We learn from the Norfolk Beacon, that a sufficient amount has been subscribed to build the proposed rail road over the old Seaford route, by which the trip from Norfolk to Philadelphia will be made in ten hours, a little more than half the time now required. The distance will be, from Norfolk to Cherrystone, 42 miles, in steamer, 3 hours. Thence to Philadelphia, 208 miles by railroad, 7 hours.

Such a route would command nearly all of the through travel. It would bring New York within 16 hours of Weldon, and within 32 hours of this town, of which one-third would be required for the stage route from Warsaw.

It is stated that the work will soon be put under contract.

The Chambersburg (Pa.) Whig recently had an interview with the man who don't take the newspapers. He reports all well at home; family affairs progressing satisfactorily. His nine children have been liberally educated, so much so that several of them can read large print, and one of them can write his name, while several others have got so far as the "pot hooks" in that important branch of education. He inquired whether it was true that Gen. Jackson had been compelled to vacate the Presidency to make room for Gen. Taylor.

CONGRESS.

It is related by Bacon, that once, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth of England, when Parliament had sat long, and the House of Commons especially had done in effect nothing, the Speaker of that body coming one day to the Queen, she said to him, "Now Mr. Speaker, what has passed in your House?" To which the Speaker replied, "If it please your Majesty, seven weeks."

If our Sovereign (the People) of the United States could be supposed bodily to address the same question to Mr. Speaker Boyd, of our House of Representatives, what much more satisfactory reply than this could the Speaker make, substituting six *months* for seven *weeks?*

Yes, this very day completes the sixth month of the Session, and to-morrow begins the seventh! And yet, though Congress has been in session for six months, the Message of the President, transmitted to Congress on the second day of the Session, crowded as it is with recommendations of measures of the highest import to the interests and welfare of the People of the United States and their Government, has not yet received, in the House of Representatives, the respect of a special consideration: nor to this day, from the first week of the session, (except on two occasions, as we think,) has it been in order for any Member of the House of Representatives, without "general consent" or a formal "suspension of the rules" for regulating the order of proceedings, to introduce to the notice of the House any original or independent proposition! To do the members of the House justice, there is a disposition on the part of most of them to discharge the duties for which they were sent hither by their constituents, which would have produced valuable fruit, had not their action been paralyzed, not only by the Rules, but by the incubus of the Presidential topic, which seems to have found its way into almost every question, from that of the mere Printing for Congress up to that of the gratuitous distribution of all the Lands of the United States, and thus converting the public domain from being an inexhaustible source of revenue to a field of boundless speculation. Even in the week before last, set apart beforehand to the consideration of business of the Territories of the United Statet, for the first three days the *Presidential Election*, instead of the wants and wishes of the People of the Territories, which were the order of the day, became the subject of contention, though the three latter days of the week (which might be termed a lucid interval) were profitably and usefully employed upon the proper business of the House.

During the last week, under the influence of a new and salutary change of the rules, a few reports from committees have been received, and the number which, as we learn, are in readiness to be presented, when an opportunity is afforded, proves that the committees of the House, acting in their lesser circles, have been far from remiss in their duties.

To-morrow is the day fixed for the meeting of the National Democratic Convention in the city of Baltimore. Little business will be done, we presume, for several days after *this* day, and hardly any this week. The prospect is, we think, a very faint one that the "Deficiency Bill," for want of which so many branches of the public service are suffering, will be finally disposed of in all this week.

Nat. Intelligencer.

THE WAY THEY WORK IT.

Business men in Mobile who are well informed on the subject, express the opinion that the proceeds of the last year's cotton crop of Alabama will be required to pay for the provisions that have to be bought this year. If there be any population on the face of the earth more blind to their own true interests than the people of the South, we know not where they inhabit nor what occupation they follow for a livelihood; for the state of things said to exist in Alabama is by no means peculiar to that particular region of our fair land. Here in Anson county, North Carolina, a short time since we had to record the sale of corn at one dollar and thirty-three cents a bushel; and this in no season of famine, or Providential visitation from on high. The cause is attributable entirely to the over-production of cotton. Our people are every where plying their energies to add to the quantity of the great staple. They plant little corn and sow less wheat. They raise no hogs, and produce nothing on which to winter stock—if they had any to winter. Employments so plebeian would not become a Southern gentleman. They would detract from his reputation as "a planter," and prevent him from making "eight bales to the hand." Besides, if Southern agriculturists were to raise their own pork and flour it would deprive them of much of the importance which they feel when they go to town or city and meet with the factors and agents through whom they order their supplies. It would also, by diminishing the quantity of cotton produced one-fourth, enable the planters to sell the remaining three-fourths for double what the whole now brings; and this would take away from them their sweetest enjoyment of life and their highest badge of freedom: the pleasure of railing at the tariff and the privilege of cursing the governm't.

Yet we cannot help thinking that these privileges are dearly purchased at the price paid. Perambulate the premises of a "planter," if you wish to form a correct conception of the *comforts* about him. His lands are starved out. His fields are scarred over with gullies. His mules (that noble animal the horse eats too much for the "planter" to have about him) could not be flogged into a snail's pace, if it were not for some little sensitiveness in the regions of the skinned places on their hips and ribs; and his cattle look like Pharaoh's lean kine. And all this that the proprietor may be called "a planter" rather than *a farmer*—the former designation implying the more independence,—as Nathaniel Macon sagely observed in the Convention of 1835:—Independence indeed, when the lord of of the manor is not able to have one of his own half-starved hens fried without procuring the lard from another State!

He, it has been said, would be a great benefactor to his race who would cause two blades of grass to spring where one now grows. He would be a much greater benefactor to the South, who could cause only one stalk of cotton to come up where two now grow. By tending only half the number of acres that we now do we should be enabled to improve our lands, multiply the comforts of life, cultivate the charities and exercise the virtues of the heart, and at the same time we would not receive one cent less for the cotton crop than we now do.—*Wadesboro' Argus.*

MARRIED,

On Tuesday Evening last, by the Re[illegible] Huske, Mr. A. D. CAZAUX, of Wilming[illegible] to Miss SARAH W. MULLINS, daughter of the late John Mullins, of this place.

DIED,

At the White Sulphur Springs, in Buncombe county, N. C., on the 23d ult., Col. REUBEN DEAVER, proprietor of that establishment, aged 42.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

May 28—Str Chatham, with Gen McRae and Telegraph in tow, and goods for R T Long, H L Myrover & Co, Murchison, Reid & Co, J H & J Martine, E Fuller, G C Mendenhall, Union Co, T G Tyson, Carr & Watson, W A Holt & Co, S Farlow, Lehman & Butner, N M Gardner, C N McAdoo, F L Gorrell, W J Parker, E B Rice, J D Williams, Laws & McCauley, G Womack, G B Lee, E Murry & Co, J H Thompson, S D Moore & Son, J E Bryan, W Draughon, W J McConnell, Rose, Crenshaw & Co, Williams, Haywood & Co, J A Spears, H B Elliot, J R & J Sloan, M L & R J Holmes, Wall & McDonald, Rowan Factory, C T Haigh & Son, J George, Woolen & Elliott, N Knight, Coffin & Worth, Blum & Son, Matthew Cook, R A Stuart, Bonor & Crist, M Brown & Son, Houser & Wilson, Harris & Kirk, Wright & Dillon, Bitting & Francis, Shelly & Field, J M Worth, M A Baker, R D Golding, J P Nisser, W Fulton, J Willis, Jenkins & Roberts, Steele & Shortridge, J Miller.

June 1—Str Southerner, with goods for J M M & Co, C T Haigh & Son, E Glover, J R Gee, F D Breece, P C Saunders, Cook & Taylor, T S Lutterloh, S J Hinsdale, H Branson & Son, C S Johnson, N A Cameron, J A Gilchrist, E Fuller, R D Golding, W R Bitting, J D Williams, H L Myrover & Co, Jones & Strange, W T Shemwell, Willkings & Co, H A London, C Banks, J Davis.

FREEMAN & HOUSTON,
MERCHANTS,
Wilmington, N. C.,

RESPECTFULLY tender their services to the citizens of New Hanover and adjacent counties, for the transaction of business. The senior partner, D. C. Freeman, is located in the city of New York; the junior partner, George Houston, in Wilmington. If desired, advances will be made on consignments to and from either place. All business entrusted to them will receive proper attention; and orders for goods will be promptly and carefully filled. They keep constantly on hand, in Wilmington, a well selected and general assortment of such articles as are required for family and plantation use, and the retail trade; which they will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash, or in exchange for naval stores or other produce.

Wilmington, April 10, 1852. 857-3m

Threshing Machines with or without Separator.

WE are now putting up at the Fayetteville Foundry a lot of the best GRAIN THRESHERS and HORSE POWERS ever built or introduced in this State. They will be sold for Cash 20 per cent. less than any Machine of the same power built or brought in the State. The castings are light, strong and durable; made from the best No. 1, Pig Iron.

Those in want of them will leave their orders at Fayetteville Foundry soon, in order to enable us to supply demand.

HALL & BOLLINGER.
May 8 82-3m*

FROM THE NORTH STATE WHIG.

MR. KERR AND GOV. REID IN GREENVILLE.

On Monday the first meeting of the rival candidates for Governor took place in Greenville. We have witnessed many political discussions, but never before one in which a victory so complete and perfect was achieved by Mr. Kerr over his competitor on this occasion. The thing was done, too, so gracefully, so courteously, and with such perfect good-humor on the part of Mr. Kerr, that no sting was left behind to rankle in the bosom of his excellency the Governor.

Gov. Reid, his friends said by way of apology, was laboring under ill health. His looks and voice indicated this; and he was evidently oppressed with the conviction that he was no match for Mr. Kerr in political debate.

Mr. Kerr is an orator of surpassing grace and eloquence, and power over his auditors. He is thoroughly armed, too, at all points, and takes no position which he does not establish by irresistible argument. He knows thoroughly what he is about. As a man too, he possesses all the qualities which adorn and ennoble our human nature. We saw at Greenville a gentleman who had formerly been a near neighbor of Mr. Kerr. "There is," said he, "no purer man living than John Kerr. He is almost adored by those who know him. A lawyer of eminence he is at the same time a kind hearted christian gentleman, generous almost to a fault, and open and frank as man can be."

We have pretty full notes of the discussion at Greenville, but have no space to-day for all the particulars. But as the Democratic papers have already, even before he made a speech, commenced misrepresenting Mr. Kerr, we give some of the positions he took in his speech at Greenville—and what he said there he will say in Buncombe and everywhere. Mark that!

Mr. Kerr thinks that the constitution of North Carolina is a very good constitution—not perfect, as no human work is perfect—that it is a misfortune that altering it has been made a subject for political discussion, as until Gov. Reid proposed to alter it, the people all over the State were satisfied and contented with it, there was no complaint against it from any quarter—that as the making and unmaking of the constitution rests with them, if the people want it amended it ought to be amended, and as they want free suffrage, they ought to have it, and he is in favor of their having it.

He is opposed to amending the Constitution by Legislative enactment.

He is for amending the constitution, if it is to be amended, by the good old Republican mode of a convention of the people, called on the basis of the House of Commons, in which the wisest and best men shall meet together for this purpose. He shows that this mode is the cheapest mode, the best mode, and the mode that has been adopted in all the States of this Union.

He is in favor of submitting directly to the people the question whether or not they want such a convention called.

He is opposed to altering the present basis of representation. He says if there is a man in the State who is in favor of a pure white basis, he don't know it; he has never seen such.

He shows that if the constitution is to be altered so as to abolish the land qualification for Senate voters, other amendments will have to follow—such as abolishing the land qualification for Commoners, &c., and that all these amendments can be considered and acted upon wisely and well only in a convention of the people—that if these amendments are to be made by the Legislature, one at a time as they shall be proposed, that body will be kept for many years to come in a turmoil at a great cost to the people, the public mind meantime kept in a constant excitement, and the constitution made a foot-ball for partisans, and a hobby for demagogues to ride into office upon.

As may be well supposed these positions of Mr. Kerr took Gov. Reid all aback, as sailors say, and rendered useless a good deal of the thunder he had prepared for the occasion. He admitted there were other amendments to the constitution that ought to be made besides that relating to free suffrage, but they were not of present pressing importance—which, translated, means that these *other* amendmentt ought to be left open for some Democratic aspirant for Governor to run into office upon two years hence.

Our space is all filled and we must defer further notice of this discussion till our next.

Mr. Kerr in Washington.—On Wednesday last the Whig Candidate for Governor addressed the people in this place. Of the speech of Mr. Kerr on the occasion we hear but one opinion. The Whigs of Beaufort were highly gratified, delighted; whilst the Democrats think John Kerr, of Caswell, is a very clever fellow—a *gentleman*, as one of their leaders expressed it—and only regret that he is not on their side.

The Weldon Patriot gives an account of the discussion at that place, for which we cannot find room. We particularly like the following sentiments of Mr. Karr:

"Fillmore is his first choice for President; and, said he, in the event of the nomination of any one else, before he could get his vote, he would have to pledge himself to the finality of the Compromise; the Fugitive Slave Law and all. In the event of the candidate, after his nomination failing to do this, he would hoist the flag of Fillmore and Graham, and live or die by it. He passed a eulogy of no common order upon both of these gentlemen."

Mr. Kerr's Speech in Newbern.—Agreeable to appointment, John Kerr, Esq., the Whig candidate for Governor, visited our county last week, and on Friday morning addressed a large concourse of the people assembled from this and the neighboring counties, at the Theatre in Newbern. This was, we believe, Mr. Kerr's first visit to this county, and we are gratified to be able to say that he fully met the public expectation in every respect. This is saying much for one whose reputation throughout the State had raised public expectation so high. The universal impression he left among us is, so far as we have heard an opinion expressed; that to a fine personal appearance, Mr. Kerr adds the equally popular qualities of a gentleman of remarkably easy manners, and of a frank, open and sociable disposition. He mingles very freely and without any ostentatious affectation of condescension among his fellow citizens, and leaves everywhere a highly favorable impression. Of the higher and more important qualifications to fill the responsible office of Governor, some opinion can be formed by those who heard his speech in Newbern. As a speaker Mr. Kerr ranks high among the distinguished men of the State. He seems familiar with the history of the government, and has a highly cultivated mind. He speaks with remarkable distinctness and enforces his point with much earnestness and energy.

A better political speech we have rarely if ever heard delivered. It was a bold, open and straight-forward vindication of Whig principles and Whig policy.

Newbernian.

CAROLINA FEMALE COLLEGE.

We have just printed at this office a Catalogue of the trustees, Faculty, and Students of Carolina Female College for the present Session, commencing the 12th day of January and ending the 10th day of June, 1852, from which we gather most cheering presages of the future usefulness of this new and growing institution. The names of the Students number one hundred and seventeen—a gratifying evidence of the hold which the College has already obtained on the popular favor.

The Faculty consist of Rev. Tracy R. Walsh, President, and Professor of Mental and Moral Science; Rev. Alexander B. Smith, Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages; William K. Blake, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science; William Scherzer,—Vocal and Instrumental Music; Miss Mary R Warren, —French and Music Assistant; Miss Amanda M. Cole,—Drawing and Painting; and Miss Mariah L. Cook,—Preparatory Department. Of the qualifications of these members for their respective departments we cannot speak of our own knowledge; but from the character of the Trustees by whom they are employed, we feel authorized to say that none other than those fully competent to teach would be retained; and that parents and guardians may patronize the institution with a perfect assurance of having their daughters and wards thoroughly and efficiently taught in those branches prescribed by the course of study: nor—what we regard as paramount to every thing else—will the cultivation of their hearts any more than that of their heads be neglected. "Keep thy heart with all diligence," saith the word of Eternal Truth, "for out of it are the issues of life."

A set of highly valuable apparatus has been provided for the illustration of experiments in Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy; and it is in contemplation to furnish, at an early day, a library of choice works for the use of the young ladies. The services of an experienced matron have been procured, to wait upon the sick and attend to the general health of the students; nor have any pains been spared by the Trustees to render the situation comfortable and agreeable.

In fine, the character of those connected with the institution as curators of its welfare, the healthfulness and salubrity of its situation, and its remoteness from the influence of those moral malarias that lay waste and destroy around and through towns and cities where the means of instruction are most generally provided for the young, render *Carolina Female College* a most desirable nursery for those who are to be wives and mothers in the Republic; and as such we take pleasure in recommending it to the patronage of all who would have their daughters or wards properly educated for the discharge of the great and important duties of life.

Wadesboro' Argus.

Examination.—The Examination of the pupils of the Salem Female Academy took place on Thursday and Friday. This flourishing Institution has been in operation 18 years, and numbered, at the session just closed, 234 pupils, from the following States: North Carolina 101; South Carolina 80; Georgia 18; Virginia 17; Alabama 9; Mississippi 5; Tennessee 2; Texas 2.

This examination always attracts a large number of visitors, more or less interested in the school, and there was a full attendance this week.—*Salem Press, May 29.*

How to Make Turpentine.—Desirous of giving our country friends as much light on the important subject of making turpentine as is conveniently at our disposal, we append the following, by distinguished gentlemen, defining the process. It would appear that a slight difference exists between them.

Chief Justice Ruffin, of our Supreme Court, in the case of the State vs. William Moore, says:

"The mode of making Turpentine is this. An excavation, commonly called a box, is made in the body of the tree near the ground, into which the turpentine runs from the tree above; and, in order to produce a flow of the gum or to promote it more freely, the tree is occasionally scored above the box with a sharp iron instrument, called a round shave, and the scoring is done in such a manner as to direct the current of the descending sap into the box: and the turpentine is then collected or dipped out of the box from time to time as it becomes full, during the season of gathering, which ordinarily begins in March and ends in October. The scoring often extends up the body of the tree to the height of ten or fifteen feet, and in its descent a part of the turpentine adheres to the tree and becomes hard, while that, which remains liquid continues its course downwards until it drips in the box, where it remains until collected, and put into casks for use or market."

This is the *judicial* mode.

The Hungarian process is different.—When Kossuth passed over our road on his hegira to the North, his curiosity was excited by observing the pine trees barked up to various heights, and he inquired the meaning of the scarifications. On being told that it was done to make turpentine, he is reported to have shrugged his shoulders and said, "One grand mistake! Dat is not de way to make de turpentine. You take and you bore one leetle hole half way in de tree with an auger, and zen you put in de pipe, and de turpentine run from it, and you catch it in de tub while it run," a la Maple Sugar. He was just from the West.

All we have to remark upon the subject is, that we presume our country friends will be perfectly satisfied if "the current of the descending sap" freely runs, whether through judicial, Hungarian, or ordinary appliances.—*Wilmington Herald.*

To the Whigs of the Union:—

The undersigned have been directed, by the Whig City Convention of Baltimore, to solicit the attendance of their fellow Whigs from all parts of the Union, at the meeting of the National Convention, on the 16th June.

The invitation which they are instructed to extend, is on behalf not only of those whom they immediately represent, but of the body of the Whigs of Maryland. On memorable occasions heretofore, our fellow Whigs have honored us by assembling here in council. We are not aware that any have had cause to tax us with the lack of cordial welcome.

If kindly intercourse, and the interchange of opinions and good offices have contributed, on former occasions, to strengthen the bonds of good-fellowship—such consequences, more than ever, must follow from them now. The thought that the Union has been in danger must make the feeling of brotherhood more warm, when brethren of all sections, in the name of the Union, are met to consult for its continued preservation.

Let our fellow Whigs then, from all quarters, bring themselves among us. Let their delegates be numerous, enthusiastic and confident. The inspiration of their presence will give the vigor of triumph to the first blow of the fight.

E. S. THOMAS,
WM. H. TRAVERS,
G. L. SMITH,
L. JARRETT,
JAMES [illegible],
SAMUEL McCUBBIN,
RICHARD T. MERRICK,
EDWARD BUCKLEY,
R. B. CLARKE,
SHEPPARD A. LEAKIN,
Committee.

The Whig papers throughout the Union are requested to give a prominent place to this invitation as soon as received.

Baltimore, May 31st, 1852.

The Whig Convention.—In the memorandum given to us last week, of the names of the delegates from this District to the Whig National Convention, Maj. A. Torrence of Chatham, and Thomas Donoho of Caswell, were omitted.

Hillsboro' Recorder.

Mr. Pike writes from Washington to the Tribune,—by authority, we presume:

"A paragraph has been running the rounds of the newspapers, purporting to be an extract of a letter from Gen. Scott to an editor in Georgetown, Kentucky. Gen. Scott is made to say, in this extract, that he is ready to avow his sentiments upon all public questions whenever he is called upon to do so by any Whig State or National Convention. Gen. Scott has said no such thing. But he has said, I hear, that he should feel bound to respond to any call upon him by the Whig National Convention. And this was the substance of the communication from which the extract alluded to was made. That Gen. Scott would respond to any call upon him by the Whig National Convention, can admit of no doubt, from the fact that he could not refuse to do so without exhibiting a manifest want of regard for that assembly; and that he would also in the event of a nomination being tendered to him, may be also taken for granted, for propriety and courtesy would hardly justify him in withholding such an acknowledgment, after that body shall have conferred upon him such an honor."

WILMINGTON, Del., May 31.

Distressing Accident—Two Young Ladies Drowned.—Yesterday afternoon a sailboat on Christiana creek, containing six persons—three young lads and three young ladies—was by a sudden flaw of wind upset. Miss Hackett, a young lady about sixteen years of age, by some means, as is supposed, got entangled in the sail and was drowned. Another young lady was almost dead when rescued, and died this morning. The others made a very narrow escape with their lives—they being almost exhausted when rescued.

CONCORD, N. H., June 1.

Dreadful Accident.—Four Ladies Drowned.—Whilst Mrs. Bartlett, Miss Thresher and two other ladies were sailing in a small boat, on Saturday last, on Sun Cook river, the boat accidentally upset.— This accident has caused great distress. The ladies were all well known and highly respected.

Extensive Sale of Real Estate.—We learn from the Fredericksburg News that the large estate in the lower part of Charles City County, 75 miles below Richmond, on James River, and lately owned by Robert B. Bolling of Petersburg, known as Sandy Point, was sold on Saturday last, to Richard Baylor, Esq., of Essex, at $130,000. This is one of the finest landed estates in Virginia. It contains nearly five thousand acres of highly productive river low grounds, which produce from 19 to 22,000 bushels of wheat per year, and from 8 to 10,000 barrels of corn.

Richmond Enquirer.

The Australia Gold Diggings.—By a late arrival at London from Port Philip accounts have been received with regard to the Victoria gold mines up to the 27th January, being eleven days later than the last details. It appears that the excitement was rapidly increasing, and that about twenty thousand people had already reached the place from the neighboring colonies. Special instances were mentioned in which parties had obtained gold valued at about $30 per day for several successive days, while even since the scarcity of water the average at the chief point of operation had been £3. These results were principally obtained from surface diggings on a slope of the range not a quarter of an acre in extent. It was estimated that since the discovery the general yield, including what had found its way into the banks, had been at least £1,000,000 sterling, and that already, up to the 18th of January, £66,000 had been exported to England.

Munificent Bequest.—We learn from Col. A. D. Hatch, that the late Hon. George Howland, of New Bedford, in his will, bequeathed $50,000 to establish a Female Seminary, and also left it discretionary with his executors to bestow $50,000 more upon the institution upon the decease of his widow. The school is to be established where the executors or trustees may decide. He also bequeathed to his widow the sum of $100,000; to each of his children $100,000, and to each grand child $2000. The whole of his bequests amount to $965,000.—*Boston Journal.*

LATE FROM EUROPE.—The Asia brings Liverpool dates to the 22d.

Cotton was dull, and all grades below fair had declined ⅛d. Week's sales 90,000 bales, of which to speculators 29,000 and to exporters 14,000.

Political news not important. 300 more political offenders had been sent from Paris, for transportation.

The Desecration of Talent.—Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, a Northern Lady, deeply imbued with abolitionism, lately published a work of fiction under the title of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in which are depicted in highly exaggerated colors, the evils and horrors of slavery. The book is having an extensive run, and we notice that a large portion of the sales is made at the South. A Southern writer, it is now said, is preparing a counter publication, to be entitled "Uncle Tom's Cabin, as it is," designed to counteract the influence of the novel of Mrs. Stowe. Speaking of this latter publication, the Richmond *Republican* remarks:

"A Southern lady would better write a history of Uncle Tom, Rag and Bobtail's Cabin at the North, illustrating it with women fishing out drift wood from the ice of the rivers for their children, [illegible] with [illegible] and emaciated corpses [illegible] ready for the grave, with starvation written [illegible] by necessity [illegible] children, whose birthday of life quickly expires amid the noxious atmosphere of sin and wretchedness by which they are surrounded. Or, all these groups might be placed in one picture; and to complete the whole, a likeness given of Mrs. Stowe, treading gingerly along upon her tiptoes, not noticing one of these most miserable objects at her own doors, but her eyes fixed upon distant "Africa," and her plaintive voice bemoaning the fate of the stout, fat, healthy negroes and negresses of the South, who are not only in an infinitely superior condition to the white poor of the North, but who, we dare say, are quite as well fed and a good deal happier than Mrs. Stowe herself!

One of the saddest sights we ever saw any where, and which no time can obliterate from our memory, might make a paragraph in the proposed history. Passing along Barclay street, some years ago, we came within view of the rear of the Astor House, and there found several ragged and dirty white children greedily hunting among the garbage and offal thrown out of the kitchen, for something to satisfy the cravings of their half famished appetites. But the saddest of all was, that when they heard footsteps approaching, they scampered off in affright, evidently fearing, perhaps from experience, that they would be punished for *stealing* that which no Southern master would ever dream of allowing any animal above a hog to eat.

Another [illegible] of New York might not be unworthy of Mrs. Harriett Beecher Stowe's attention. Last fall, whilst waiting for a friend, on Broadway, a poor beggar white woman, with three small children, stood for 15 minutes within our view, her hand extended towards the hundreds who in that space of time "passed by on the other side." It was a pitiable spectacle. As long as we remained in sight she received trifling gratuities from *two persons* only, one of whom was an aged negro woman. Doubtless many of those who had nothing to give to such proper objects of charity, have wept over Harriett Beecher Stowe's description of a "cabin" which she never saw, and would be willing to give thousands to alleviate fancied miseries which are exceeded by real ones within their reach every day in the year.

Such is Fanaticism! OBSERVER.

If it be true, and the "enthusiastic" editor of the Pioneer says so, that the Democratic Orators in the late Convention, "riddled the old Federal ship, and left her in a sinking condition," then of course her commander is going down, and so—Good bye Mr. Buchanan.—*Goldsboro' Tel.*

Immense Contract.—A contract for building the Terre Haute and Alton (Illinois) Railroad has been entered into by Messrs. Wells Phillips, William Matton, and James Barnes, of Springfield, Mass. This road extends one hundred and seventy-five miles, entirely across the southern part of Illinois. These gentlemen have contracted to build the road, furnish the iron, build the depots, cars, locomotives, &c., putting the entire road in running order within three years, for the round sum of $3,000,000.

Forgiveness to the injured doth belong
They ne'er will pardon who commit the wrong.

USES OF THE WILD CHERRY.

The Plainfield (New Jersey) Union of Sept. 28, 1848, says:—

The Wild Cherry Tree has been known for ages to be a most valuable and efficacious remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Consumption—and combined as this Balsam is, with other valuable vegetable extracts, by a skilful physician, Dr. Wistar, it must of course be a highly efficacious remedy. Such, we have often been informed by those who have used it, it is, and we are not therefore surprised that it is in greater demand for the diseases named, than any medicine now sold in this vicinity.

DOES ANY ONE DOUBT THE EFFICACY OF THIS MEDICINE?

We do not ask the public to rely solely upon recommendations produced from States far distant, where the persons cannot be known; but having testimony from every State in the Union, we would respectfully invite all persons interested to call at 138 Washington street, Boston, Mass., and examine for themselves the many thousand testimonials, from persons all over the whole country, who have been benefitted or cured by this invaluable medicine.

Beware of counterfeits and imitations, Syrups, and all other preparations of Wild Cherry. Remember they only imitate in name without possessing the virtues. Buy none but the genuine Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, with the written signature of I BUTTS on the wrapper.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail, by Seth W. Fowle, 138 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE; at Raleigh by Williams, Haywood & Co.; at Cheraw by Dr. A. Malloy; and by Druggists generally.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Democratic National Convention assembled on Tuesday at Baltimore, in the large and commodious Hall of the Maryland Institute.

There were in attendance from eight hundred to a thousand Delegates, representing every State in the Union except South Carolina. Indeed, the number on the platform assigned to the special use of the Representatives of the States may have been even larger than the figures above stated; as, from the manner in which they were crowded together, sitting and standing as they could best find room, it was impossible to form any certain estimate of their numbers.

It soon became evident to every one present that the masses in attendance were too large to allow of the transaction of business, and a quarter of an hour before the time for opening the Convention, Mr. John Kettlewell, of Maryland, appealed on behalf of the Committee of Arrangements to the Delegations from such of the States as had sent to the Convention a greater number of Delegates than the votes to which they were entitled, to make such arrangements amongst themselves as would exclude the excess from the floor. This appeal, however, passed unheeded.

At twelve o'clock precisely Mr. Benj. F. Hallett, of Massachusetts, took the chair prepared for the President, and addressing the Delegates, stated that the duty had been assigned him, as the chairman of the National Executive Committee, to call the Convention to order, and asked whether it was the pleasure of those present that the Convention should be brought to order?

There having been loud cries in the affirmative, Mr. H. said that he had been requested by the Committee of Arrangements to state that they were compelled so to arrange the seats upon the platform as to correspond to the number of electoral votes to which each State is entitled in the Electoral College; and they therefore earnestly requested, as a means of promoting the deliberations of the Convention, and of harmoniously arriving at that result which all so earnestly desired, that those States whose delegations were present in larger numbers than their electoral votes, would make such a selection from their number to express the voice of their respective States as would occupy upon the platform the number corresponding with their several electoral votes. He further stated that the excess of Delegates and Alternates would have comfortable seats in another part of the hall.

In conclusion, he expressed a hope that members would maintain the position they now occupy—the union of the Democratic party throughout the Union, in order to preserve and to maintain the union of the States. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Bright, of Indiana, rose and nominated the Hon. Romulus M. Saunders, of North Carolina, as President *pro tem.*, which nomination was approved by the Convention with but few dissenting voices.

Mr. Saunders was then conducted to the chair, but the confusion having increased to such a degree as to render it impossible to proceed with any business.

Efforts were made to get the Convention in order; and when it had partially succeeded, Gen. Saunders returned thanks for the honor conferred on him.

Four temporary Secretaries were then appointed.

A prayer was then offered by the Rev. Jno. White.

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, rose and desired to know whether there were any seats upon the floor for the delegation from Ohio. Their delegation, he said, was composed of twenty-three gentlemen, and they had not four seats upon the floor. They were entitled to rights in the Convention, which they demanded, and must have. [Applause.]

The President stated that he had been informed that a full complement of seats had been provided for the Ohio delegation.

On motion, a committee of one from each State was then appointed to select officers. [Robert P. Dick, from North Carolina, was put on this committee.]

Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, moved to exclude from the platform all persons except delegates, alternates, and reporters.

Mr. Thurman moved to exclude alternates. He said that Ohio came here with twenty-three delegates, and not one man more. She had no alternate in Baltimore, nor within reach of the telegraph. She had nobody to participate in and influence the debates of the Convention but twenty-three men; she had nobody to cry "question," "question," but that number of delegates; and she had only twenty-three men to vote on those motions which must be decided *viva voce*. If this mode of proceeding should prevail, and it was to be conceded that a State entitled to fifteen delegates might send one hundred, he should like to know what was to restrain another State from sending three thousand?

Mr. Wright, of Penn., replied that he was astonished to hear the gentleman repudiate a State-rights doctrine, which had always been acknowledged by the Democratic party. For this Convention to dictate the number of Delegates to be sent by a State, would be a work of supererogation. Every sovereign State had a right to be represented in her own way, and nobody had a right to interfere. [Applause.]

This subject was laid aside to adopt a resolution to appoint a committee to examine the credentials of the members. [On this committee is Mr. Rencher, of North Carolina.]

This done, the debate on Mr. Wright's motion was resumed. Mr. Thurman spoke repeatedly, (and the President attempted to silence him on the ground that he had spoken twice.) In the midst of one of his speeches, loud cries of "question," "question," arose, which Mr. Thurman said, in a voice that rose above the "noise and confusion," was the best evidence of the truth of what he had said, that the voices of the excess of delegates might be brought to control or to smother the voice of the legitimate delegates. If Ohio had been aware of this, she would have sent two regiments, instead of the small number present.— Four years hence, Ohio would have plenty to take care of her.

Finally, the Convention adjourned till 5 P. M.

At a quarter before 6, the platform was again closely packed.

The President announced, that at night the platform would be extended, so as to hold all the members.

The committee on credentials was not ready to report.

The committee to select officers reported the Hon. John W. Davis, of Indiana, as the permanent President of the Convention, and thirty gentlemen for Vice Presidents, (being one from each of the States represented,) besides nine Secretaries.

These nominations were all confirmed by the Convention without any dissenting voice.

[Weldon N. Edwards is the Vice President from North Carolina, and Oliver S. Dewey of N. C., one of the Secretaries.]

On taking the chair, Mr. Davis said,

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I return you my sincere and cordial acknowledgments for the honor you have conferred upon me in calling me to preside over your deliberations. Although not altogether unused to the duties of the chair, I approach it on this occasion with great doubts as to my success in presiding over so large an assembly. I ask you, by way of assisting me to discharge the arduous duties and responsibilities of the situation, to bear in mind that good old maxim, that "order is Heaven's first law." I shall call largely for your forbearance; may I not say I shall ask even more? I shall ask you to exercise that highest Christian virtue called "forgiveness," not only towards the Chair, but towards each other. I ask also, and I conjure you, my fellow-democrats, embarked in the great cause of democracy—I conjure you by all the obligations that rest upon us as a party—that you will cultivate harmony, conciliation, compromise—"every thing for principles, nothing for men." [Applause.]

The committee also reported rules for the government of the Convention. The prominent features were the recommendation of the adoption of the Rules of the House of Representatives in regard to debates, &c.; that all votes in the Convention should be taken by States; and that the two-thirds rule should govern the ballotings for candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

The latter portion of this report was objected to by several members, and a Delegate from Ohio moved to strike it out, on the ground that its tendency was to stultify the Convention by preventing a majority of its members from selecting the candidate of their choice.

This motion was voted down by an overwhelming majority: which decision elicited much applause, both in the Convention and among the spectators.

The second part of the report of the Committee, including the two-thirds rule, was then adopted; and subsequently a motion to reconsider it caused some excitement; but the Convention promptly rid itself of the subject by laying the motion to reconsider on the table—the vote by States on the question having been reported, ayes 283, noes 13, (a mistake, by the way, as South Carolina is not represented, although the Reporter observed several gentlemen from that State present in the Convention as spectators.)

The Convention adjourned for the day between seven and eight o'clock.

The Baltimore Patriot thus describes the arrangements of the Hall in which the Locofoco Convention met:

At the southern end of the room a stage has been erected about 75 feet long by 55 wide, for the accommodation specially of the delegates, members of the press, and such other gentlemen as may be requested to take seats upon it. A platform for the use of the President and Vice Presidents has also been erected upon the stage, covering a space of 24 by 8 feet, and immediately below, and in front of it, is another platform for the use of the secretaries. The stage has an elevation of five feet at the southern end, with a gradual descent in the seventy-five feet, until it is but three feet high. It is carpeted with white matting, the whole requiring over five hundred yards. The seats of the members are so arranged as to accommodate each delegation by itself. The entire stage is handsomely covered by a canopy of national bunting, beautifully arranged, in which the national flag is conspicuously interwoven.

North of the platform or stage is a space 54 by 35 feet in size, which is especially appropriated for invited guests. It is partitioned off so as to prevent any rush or pressure from the outside. The remainder of the room, that is to say, all the space to the north, is open to whoever may desire to listen to the deliberations of the Convention. The gallery is reserved exclusively for the use of ladies, and such gentlemen as may accompany them.

The different delegations are each waited upon by a page, a youth who wears a badge, having on it the name of the State he represents. There are thirty-two pages, the extra one being for the use of the President and other officers.

The New York Express says, not half the delegates are seated—there are hundreds on the floor not entitled to be there.

Virginia has 120 delegates, Mississippi 46, and other States numerous members.

The Committee from New York fired 31 guns in front of the Hall under a banner labelled, "New York for Cass."

2d DAY—June 2.

Great difficulty was again experienced in getting seats for members. The Delegations from some of the States being located on the floor, for want of room on the platform.

Mr. Burrow, of Arkansas, moved that a committee of one from each State be appointed "to report the resolutions composing the Democratic platform."

This was postponed for the present, as were other unimportant motions.

Mr. Phillips, of Alabama, introduced a preamble and resolutions, of which the following is the material one:

Resolved, That the act herein referred to, and known as the fugitive slave law, is clothed with the highest sanction; and that good faith, as well as legal obligation, demand its full and faithful execution.

It was moved to lay these on the table and print them.

Gov. Floyd asked if it was in order to move their indefinite postponement?

The President said the motion to lay on the table was first in order. And that motion was carried.

A motion to make them the special order for to-morrow at 11 o'clock was rejected.

Mr. Charlick of N. Y. offered another resolution in favor of the indispensable necessity of maintaining the fugitive law.— This was also laid on the table.

Mr. Burrow's resolution was then on motion taken up, and debate arose on it.

Among others, M
After stating
tion before
You
whole
we are going
gates from S
here and
own
[illegible]
may have a
[illegible]
ing.]
N
[illegible]
I want
man who
constitution
the other—
Mr. H
Virginia, K
[illegible]
At th
North C
the del
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not only
been
Mr. G
the gentl
Mr. Wh
ments?
Mr. McR
charge
ly desired
vention.
The Presi
action of the Chair
Chair had nothing to
[Another account
was Mr. McR
admittance, and
tempted to enter with
which the door-keeper
to admit no one.]
The Committee
nounced. [The N. C.
A resolution in favor of
lic lands
Degro of New York
Mr. Nabers, of Miss
the following
Resolved, That this
go into the nomination
President and Vice P
platform of the party
Applause
resolution
Messrs. Soule of L
Thompson of Miss
earnestly opposed the
Wise of Va., and R
earnestly supported it
want any platform
wanted one, but
after the candidate
Mr. Robinson of
astonished beyond
objection
the South, and
Louisiana, to
the great Dem
In the name of G
don't lay down a platform
where will we go
Washington's
to say nothing about the

expression of opinion made
the Senate and House of
were not the proper places
it should come from the
tion. Now we are here,
that we did not come here
tion, but to nominate a
nominate a candidate
without a platform, with what
fore the people, when the
charging the Whigs
not declaring their meas-
ourselves are disposed to
course of conduct? *If*
ate a candidate with-
their principles, they
ly disgraced,
coming contest, as they

to that.—*Observer*.]
of Mr. Nabers was laid
by the following vote:
New Hampshire, Ver-
usetts, Rhode Island, Con-
ersey, Delaware, Maryland,
Michigan, Florida,
Tennessee, Illinois,
sylvania, Virginia, North
Kentucky, Indiana,
Texas, and California;
States were divided: New
11 nays; Ohio, 17 yeas, 5
155, nays 123.
on credentials reported,
sets of Delegates from
Gen. Commander, from
was sent there by a
and settling several
other States. All of
red in, the next morning,
Commander made an effort
his case, and though great
by a motion of
N. Y., to reverse the deci-
Rantoul of Massachu-
Some of Gen. Nye's
declared *false* by
gates from Massachusetts
He also charged nearly
in Massachusetts with be-
ation.
Day—Thursday 3d.
Johnson of Tenn. moved to
for President.
of N. C., moved to post-
committee on a platform
He began to speak on the
after questions of order, he
withdrew his motion, in con-
the evident disposition to go
ballots were then had, occupy-
of the day.
Day—Friday 4th.
was continued this morn-
Bath balloting, Gov. Brown
and stated that the com-
had agreed upon a
would not consent to hear
existence of it.
20th ballot, a long and warm
took place between several Vir-
some of whom protested
vote of that State being
Buchanan. Several of them, but
were in favor of Douglas.
from a part of the State
Locofoco majority.—
were controlled by mem-
from districts which gave
whig votes. These com-
Gov. Floyd, and Messrs.
McMullen.
votes of Virginia were a-
for Buchanan.
ballot, when the vote of
given—5 for Cass and 3 for
a change of 3 from Cass
—it was received with loud
hissing in the galleries, and
for some minutes.
of North Carolina, then
floor, and said that if the
were to be interrupted in that
and their votes to be
respectful way, he should
to introduce a resolu-
National Democratic Conven-
again sit in the city of
He said that the corrupting
Washington city, and the bad
the convention had thus
the hands of the citizens
demanded that they
course he had indicated.
be different in future.
were received with cries
no, no, they are voters
and other demonstrations

I object to this demon-
Cass feeling which is enter-
persons sitting in the gal-
hissing our proceedings.

was partially restored, the
moved to the convention
of the Committee of
[Mr. Kettlewell] desired to
to the persons in the
Mr. K. made a strong appeal
Baltimoreans, to preserve or-
ies.
afternoon session, Mr. Leake, of
to suspend the rules for the
considering the report of the
Resolutions.
stated that he had been
the committee were not pre-

said that he had understood
had this morning said
were ready to report. He knew
had been made since last
the committee had agreed upon
night, and he would stand
form and abide by it.
31st, 32d, and 33d ballotings,
that Cass was rapidly rising,
great excitement and cheering,
surrounding the Conven-
to be decidedly favorable to

Bill.—Tom presented his bill
Joe, for service rendered.
looked it over, and expressed
at the amount.
it strikes me you have
pretty round bill here, eh?"
it's a round one," quoth
I have come for the purpose of
squared."

the German philosopher, being
absent-minded, knocked at his
evening, when the servant,
of the window, and not re-
him, said—
Professor is not at home."
Very well," said Lessing, compo-
going away, "I shall call again."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1852.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN KERR, OF CASWELL.

MR. KERR'S APPOINTMENTS.

The Whig Candidate for Governor will address his fellow-citizens at the following times and places, namely:

Wednesday, June 9th, at Elizabethtown.
Friday, 11th, at Whiteville.
Saturday, 12th, at Lumberton.
Monday, 14th, at Laurel Hill.
Tuesday, 15th, at Rockingham.
Wednesday, 16th, at Wadesborough.
Friday, 18th, at Albemarle.
Saturday, 19th, at Troy.
Monday, 21st, at Carthage.
Tuesday, 22d, at Ashborough.

P. S. We are authorized to announce the following additional appointments for Mr. Kerr:

Pittsboro', Thursday, June 24th.
Graham, Saturday, " 26th.
Greensboro', Tuesday, " 29th.
Salem, Thursday, July 1st.
Huntsville, (Yadkin,) Saturday, July 3d
Wilkesboro', Tuesday, " 6th

The Carolinian announces Gov. Reid to speak at all of the above times and places.

LAUREL HILL.—We are authorized to state that Mr. Kerr will spend an hour or two at Laurel Hill, on Monday next, say from about 10 or 11 o'clock A. M., and will briefly address his fellow citizens at that place.

CARTHAGE.—We are also authorized to state, that Mr. Kerr will address his fellow citizens of Moore county, at Carthage, on Monday, the 21st inst.

THE CAMPAIGN.—Mr. Kerr arrived here on Saturday afternoon last, at 6 o'clock, having left Raleigh early that morning, after a discussion of six hours' duration on the preceding day.

Gov. Reid arrived on Sunday at 2 P. M.

There was great enthusiasm among the Whigs in the reception of their glorious standard bearer. Between 200 and 300, on horseback and in carriages, accompanied by a band of music, went out on the Raleigh road, 4 or 5 miles, to meet him. Arrived at that point, the escorting party were severally introduced to Mr. Kerr, who was more than gratified at this manifestation of ardor in the great cause. This scene over, Mr. Kerr, with a committee, was placed in an elegant open carriage from Mr. Whitfield's establishment, drawn by Mr. McKinnon's four splendid grays, and in that order the whole cavalcade proceeded to town. Here a large concourse was collected, at the Town House and at the Fayetteville Hotel. When arrived in front of the Hotel, Wm. H. Haigh Esq., in the name of the committee and of the Whigs of the town, addressed him in a brief speech of cordial welcome, to which Mr. Kerr responded in language flowing from a full heart, delivered with the eloquence and fervor for which he is so much distinguished. Both addresses were received with cheers. Mr. Kerr then entered the Hotel, where Col. Brown had provided a liberal supply of refreshments, of which the crowd who called on Mr. Kerr were invited to partake.

Great credit is due to Maj. Charles Lutterloh, the Marshal, and to his Assistants, Col. A. S. Brown, and Messrs. E. L. Pemberton, Jas. M. Williams, and J. A. Pemberton, for the admirable manner in which the whole affair was conducted, and every thing like confusion or accident prevented, in such a crowd of carriages and horses.

As we go to press, the candidates are speaking, according to arrangement, under the Town Hall—Gov. Reid leading off (it being his turn to do so,) in a two hours' speech, and Mr. Kerr following. We will endeavor to furnish some account of the discussion in our next.

THE LOCOFOCO CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.—The agony is over, and Gen. Franklin H. Pierce, of New Hampshire, is the Locofoco candidate for President of the United States!

That this will take the public by surprise, even his own party, is perfectly manifest. We suspect that the nomination was made in a fit of desperation, after three days' incessant voting, in the course of which we do not know how often the votes were taken. Up to the evening of Friday, (the second day of the voting,) thirty-three votes were taken, IN NO ONE OF WHICH DID GEN. PIERCE RECEIVE A VOTE! So little force was he, that not a single one of his own party thought of him, not even the delegates from his own State, during two whole days, and thirty-three votes.—On the next day he was nominated.

There were many ebbs and flows of the popular current during those three days. Cass and Buchanan were the prominent and favorite candidates. These gave way gradually to Douglas, who, after enjoying the prospect for a brief space, fell to rise no more. All the other nags, to use a sporting phrase, were "no where." Marcy, Butler, Houston, Lane, Dickinson, Dodge, and Weller, all had a few friends, from 1 to 27, but no one of them ever got above the latter figure.

Gen. Pierce has been in both Houses of Congress, we believe, where he made no figure. He was afterwards appointed by Mr. Polk, Brigadier General in the Mexican war. What he did there, (if any thing,) does not at this moment occur to our mind, though we shall doubtless hear enough of it in a few days. We cannot of course say whether he will prove a strong candidate or a weak one. One thing is very certain, he *was not* strong with his party. If he should prove to have popularity, it will be of a negative kind, we suppose,—not such as Polk's, however, for he was "Young Hickory," the neighbor, and friend, and designated candidate of "Old Hickory." This gave *him* a power which Gen. Pierce will lack, we suspect.

There is one fact which may have assisted to make this unexpected nomination. It was proclaimed in the free soil papers of the North, that none of "Capt. Scott's men," that is, none of those who answered Capt. Scott's questions in favor of the Compromise and the fugitive law, could get the nomination. And so it has turned out. Cass and Buchanan, and Douglas, and Marcy, and Houston, and Lane, and Dickinson, and Dallas, &c., all answered that they would sustain these measures. And they are accordingly all laid on the shelf. PIERCE DID NOT ANSWER AT ALL; *—and Pierce is nominated!*

More than this: The Convention steadily refused to adopt any Platform of principles until after the candidate was nominated. Mr. Dobbin, it will be seen, made a speech in favor of the platform first, and the candidate afterwards—the candidate to suit the platform; not the platform to suit the candidate. But his voice was unheeded. He was rather too honest for the times. The Committee was ready to report the platform, but the Convention *would not hear it.*

We write in great haste; and have compiled with as much care as time and space would allow, an account of the proceedings of the convention, up to Friday night, to which we refer. The closing scenes are not yet received—the fact of the nomination having come by Telegraph.

P. S. We have a telegraphic despatch informing us that it was on the 49th ballot that Pierce was nominated. Also that Wm. R. King of Alabama was nominated for Vice President. No particulars of the latter nomination.

The following table shows the vote *in detail:—

Votes	Cass.	Buchanan.	Douglas.	Marcy.	Houston.	Lane.	Butler.
1st Ballot	116	93	20	27	8	13	2
2d	118	95	23	27	6	13	1
3d	119	94	21	26	7	13	1
4th	115	89	31	25	8	13	1
5th	114	88	34	26	8	13	1
6th	114	88	34	25	8	13	1
7th	113	88	34	26	9	13	1
8th	113	88	34	26	9	13	1
9th	112	87	39	27	8	13	1
10th	111	86	40	27	8	14	1
11th	101	87	50	27	8	14	1
12th	98	88	51	27	9	14	1
13th	98	88	51	26	10	13	1
14th	99	87	51	26	10	13	1
15th	99	87	51	26	10	13	1
16th	99	87	51	25	10	13	1
17th	99	87	50	26	11	13	1
18th	96	85	56	25	11	13	1
19th	89	85	63	25	10	13	1
20th	81	92	64	26	10	13	1
21st	60	102	64	26	9	13	14
22d	43	104	77	26	9	13	15
23d	37	103	78	26	10	13	20
24th	33	103	80	26	9	13	23
25th	34	101	79	25	10	13	24
26th	33	101	80	25	10	13	23
27th	32	98	85	26	9	13	24
28th	28	96	88	26	11	13	25
29th	27	93	91	26	12	13	25
30th	33	91	92	26	12	13	20
31st	64	83	92	26	9	–	17
32d	98	74	80	26	8	–	1
33d	123	72	60	25	6	–	1

[Besides the above, on the first ballot, Weller of Ohio received 4 votes, and was then dropped. On the first 8 ballots Dodge had 3 votes and was then dropped. And on every ballot, except the 1st and 4th, Dickinson received one vote from Florida.

The vote of North Carolina was given entire for Buchanan on the first 8 ballots. Then 9 for Buchanan and 1 for Douglas on the next 16 ballots. Then 8 for Buchanan and 2 for Douglas on 3 ballots. Then 7 and 3 on two ballots. Afterwards 6 to 4, as far as we have heard.

TRUE.—In the Washington Union's account of the first day's proceedings of the Locofoco Convention, we find the following:

"A DELEGATE from North Carolina. We are here like sheep gone astray. There are no more than half the delegation from our State here, and questions cannot be put among ourselves. We are willing to stand anywhere, if we can be allowed to stand together, so that we can put questions among ourselves, and vote in a body."

The name of the delegate ought to be known who uttered the undeniable truth contained in the first sentence above, "Sheep gone astray."

THE HARMONIOUS DEMOCRACY.—The struggle for the nomination of the Locofoco Convention has led to the disclosure of all sorts of rascality—each faction denouncing the favorites of all the rest as guilty of intrigues and tricks of the lowest character. The Baltimore correspondent of the New York Express writing upon this subject says:

"Each faction pronounces the other corrupt, tricky, purchasable, rascally, &c. The Whigs have never said such hard things of these men as they say of each other, and I think the characters both of the Democratic Candidates and of their friends would be in better keeping, if entrusted to whig opinion than among each. I do not think that Cass would violate the ten commandments all at once,—that Buchanan would steal sheep and sell their skins,—that Houston would drink a butt of wine in secret, or that Douglas has been bought up by Collins, Croswell, & Co.—and yet, if the half one hears on the streets be true, and from Democrats too, all those sins compounded can be traced to the doors of these Fathers of the Democratic Church."

MURDER.—The Washington Union kills off one of its friends in the Locofoco Convention from North Carolina, and the New York Commercial does the same kind of office for another of the members from this State. The Union puts upon the Committee on Credentials, one "Abram C. Renshaw," and the Commercial locates "Robt. P. Docke, of South Carolina," on the committee to select officers. We think it likely that the Hon. Abram Rencher and Mr. Robt. P. Dick were intended.

THE WHIG CONVENTION.—The Boston Journal, upon what it says is "good authority," makes a detailed estimate showing that there will be 126 Scott and 170 anti-Scott Delegates in the Whig National Convention.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.—A Convention of the Whigs of the 2d Congressional District was held at Taylorsville on the 25th ult. Resolutions in favor of Fillmore and Graham, as the candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and complimentary to Daniel Webster and the Hon. Geo. E. Badger, were unanimously adopted.

Hon. Nathaniel Boyden, N. L. Williams and C. A. Parks Esqrs., were appointed delegates to the Baltimore convention.

MR. FILLMORE.—The Wilmington Journal copies from the Southern Press, the following questions:

"Has Mr. Fillmore ever recanted the Abolition doctrines of his Erie letter?

"Did he not sign the fugitive slave law only after publicly and formally obtaining the opinion of his Attorney General, as to its legality?

"What proofs has he ever given that he is a whit sounder on the slavery question than Gen. Scott?"

The Journal thinks these are "pertinent questions," and that they are rather awkward."

Well, it is easy enough to answer the questions.

Mr. Fillmore's public course shows that he is no Abolitionist. His life shows that he is all that the South requires on that subject—a man who has fearlessly stood up for the constitutional rights of the South, against all opposition of party friends and opponents at the North. When a man's *actions* show him to be right, we want no wordy recantation of an early error.

We think Mr. Fillmore did right to get the opinion of the Attorney General as to the Constitutionality of the law, which had been disputed. As he is well known to have used his great personal influence to have the law passed, no suspicion can attach to him on that account.

Mr. Fillmore has given abundant proofs that he is *sound* on the slavery question. That is enough for us. Being so, we do not ask whether he is "sounder" than any body else.

But, in return, let us ask the Journal whether Mr. Buchanan, the favorite of its party in North Carolina, has ever recanted his abolition resolution of 1820, or his federal 4th of July Oration of 1814? And "what proofs has he ever given that he is sounder on the slavery question than" Martin Van Buren? Also, whether Lewis Cass, the candidate of the Locofocos of North Carolina in 1848, has ever recanted his "prayer for the abolition of slavery everywhere"?

We fear the Journal will consider these questions neither "pertinent" nor "awkward."

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Charleston Mercury has defined its position—the position of South Carolina—on the Presidential question. It is opposed to any endorsement of the Compromise; it is opposed to the election of any man who will obey the Constitution and abide by its compromises. It advocates the election of the worst man who can be found. It says:

"The most rabid and reckless fanatic, the most unscrupulous and corrupt financier, whose veins are burning with the lust of power, for himself and his section, is emphatically the man for the South. Paradoxical as it may seem, the worst man, is the best for us. We know that our peace loving friends will start at this avowal. They are not yet sick of that policy of Compromise which is insidiously and rapidly ruining our beloved land. So long as this policy is dominant, the South will continue to hug her chains. There must be some stern and terrible remedy applied to stir her people from their trance. With such a man in the White House, surrounded by a Cabinet of chosen Compeers, and backed by a powerful party, exultant, and madly pressing onwards, the regeneration of the South would be near at hand.

"Let corruption and outrage choke up forever the channels of Compromise; let Consolidation boldly tread down the rights of the States, and fanaticism riot over the Constitution, until the last throb of blind love for the Union, is pressed out of the hearts of our people, and we should then see the South wake up, and stirring her now dormant limbs, prepare to repel the wrong, and assert the right. Better, far better for us, that fanaticism should at once outstrip the bounds of toleration, and leap to its climax, than by stealthy inroads, despoil us of our all."

We have never before seen such an avowal in any American Journal. We trust that we shall never see such again. To argue with the advocates of such infamous principles is impossible—to denounce them is useless. They advocate the commission of most outrageous wrong, not that good may come of it, but that evils still more appalling and destructive, to the South, to the whole country, to the cause of freedom every where, may be brought upon us. In advocating such doctrines, the Mercury and those who agree with it, speak their own condemnation. In avowing such purposes, however, they may possibly do good by disgusting the Democracy of the South who have heretofore acted with them. For loose as may be their notions of political morality, the Southern Democracy will yet shrink from the infamy of political association with men who defy alike the laws of God and man.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was in session on Thursday last, and the House on Friday, and both adjourned for want of a quorum till Monday. Of course nothing of importance was done.

PLANK ROAD TOLLS.—The receipts on the F. & W. Plank Road, for the month of May, amounted to $1085.

The Carolinian announces Major John P. Leonard and Mr. Malcom J. McDuffie as candidates to represent this county in the House of Commons. Both Locos.

A SCANDALOUS COALITION.—It has leaked out, that friends of a higher Tariff, from Pennsylvania and other Northern States, had *bargained* with the land grabbers from the new States, in the House of Representatives, that, in consideration of the latter voting for an increase of the tariff, the former were to vote away the lands to rail roads, &c. in the West. It is now notorious that the Missouri land bill was *passed* under this disreputable bargain, on one day, by a majority of 25 votes, and that on the next, (some suspicion of bad faith having been infused into the minds of the parties in the mean time,) the Iowa bill, of precisely similar tenor, was *rejected* by a majority of 40.

In consequence of this, a *flare up* has occurred, and the increase of the tariff is regarded as defeated for this session. And we trust that it is defeated for ever, if it is only to be accomplished by such a bargain, involving gross injustice to the rest of the States.

The Wilmington Journal accuses us of "keeping both the facts of the case and the meaning of its articles (on the Homestead Bill) in the back ground." We are conscious of no such offence. On the contrary we published the Journal's articles on both sides of the question, and if by so doing the "facts of the case" and the Journal's meaning were kept out of view, it is the Journal's fault, not ours.

The Journal dodges the point at issue by saying that Mr. Douglas is *not* the author of the Homestead Bill. We never said that he was. But we do say, and the Journals of Congress will prove, that Mr. Douglas is, to use the Journal's expression, one of the most insatiable "land-stealers" in Congress. And this being a well known and undisputed fact, we see no unfairness in saying again, that the Journal in supporting the advocate of what it calls "agrarian, socialistic and destructive measures, and excusing his advocacy of such measures, has "backed out" from the position which it at first independently assumed.

The Journal says, "we have taken the trouble to look into this, and find that the Democrats who voted *for* the bill, were not quite twice as many as those who voted *against* it; while the Whigs who voted *for* it, quite doubled those who voted *against* it. The Whigs, therefore, for their numbers, were considerably more united than the Democrats; and the measure is, therefore, as much of a Whig as of a Democratic character—indeed, more so."

Here is a singular mistake. As we stated last week the only list of the votes that we have (that published in the North Carolinian) is defective giving only 102 yeas instead of 107, and 55 nays instead of 56. But of those 67 Locos voted for the bill and 34 against it. Whilst 35 Whigs voted for it and 21 against it. Now, though it is true that 67 are "*not quite* twice as many" as 34, yet the Journal will find it difficult to make 35 *quite double* 21. The Journal's facts being unfounded, its conclusion is erroneous.

The Wilmington Journal will have it that the Whig party is "totally prostrated;" and it cites the fact that a large majority of the Governors and Legislature of the States are Locofoco. Now as a counterbalancing fact we beg to remind the Journal that the President of the United States belongs to, and was elected by, this "totally prostrated" party, and that they intend to elect him again. We rather think the Journal would give the Whigs the Governors in all the States rather than have a Whig President.

The fact is, and the Journal knows it, that the two parties are in the condition of the man and wife out West, who, when a traveller called and demanded to know who was the master of the house, were engaged in settling that very point, by a bout at fisticuffs.

NEW POST OFFICE.—Williamsburg, Iredell county, Robert S. Calvert, Postmaster.

MARRIED,

In this county, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Daniel Johnson, Dr. CHRISTOPHER G. McGREGOR, of Barbour county, Ala., to Miss WILLIAM ANN, youngest daughter of William Wilkinson, deceased.

DIED,

At the residence of his son, Wm. J. Ledbetter, in Anson county, Rev. HENRY LEDBETTER, on the 1st ult.

He was in his 83d year at the time of his death. At the age of thirteen years, he embraced religion and joined the M. E. Church.

In Graham, on the 30th ult., Mrs. JULIA M. LANCASTER, wife of James W. Lancaster, Esq., and daughter of the late John Scott, Esq., of Hillsborough, in the 30th year of her age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

June 3—Steamer Southerner with goods for Cook & Taylor, W Murphy & Co, W F Beason, J H & J Martine, J M Beasly, S J Hinsdale, A A McKethan, D J McAllister, R M Orrell, R Mitchell, Capt B Rush, S T Hawly & Son, S W James, D G McDuffie, Willkings & Co, B Rose & Son, J H Hall, Richmond Manf Co, Leete & Johnson, B A Howell, T J Johnson, Boner & Christ, M D McRore, A H Whitfield, Beaver Creek Co, E N Fort, A C Smith, E J Hale & Son.

June 5—Str Chatham, with boat Cumberland in tow, and goods for Leete & Johnson, H & E J Lilly, G McNeill, T Evans, Starr & Williams, J D Powell, G Lauder, A Graham, J Cowles, H L Myrover & Co, J D Williams, E T Mitchell, J Benbow, D Murphy, N L Stith, J S Lucas, E W Pool, E Belo, Maxwell & Horah, E Bell, J & B G Worth, Brown & Moffitt, N B Dozier, W A Lash, I H Foust, W L Van Eaton, Cedar Falls Co, C F Faucette, A Dickson, Lash & Moore, E Fuller, Union Co, Mickle & Ashe, E M Holt, E C Hall, Shelly & Field, W J McConnel, E Shaub.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Mr. Gales: I noticed several quotations in the "*Register*" from a speech of Mr. Dick. Now, as there appears to have been *four* of him in the late Locofoco Convention, and as it is certain, moreover, that those pithy sentences will be handed down to posterity as apothegms—perhaps find their way into the next Edition of "Proverbial Philosophy"—or at least, be inserted in *italics* in the next "Stud Book of Democracy" (as my friend "Frank" dubs Wheelers's most veracious "History,") it is important that the world should be well advised of their paternity.

Which of the *four* was it? Is it the same Dick who, in the locofoco Convention of 1850, moved that the thanks of the Convention be tendered to Gen. Saunders? an important epoch, I ye the I ye; as many bystanders understood it was the only occasion on which the General was ever seen to *blush*? Or is this young Richard, the son of old Richard?

May 29, 1852. Q.

Distressing Accident.—We learn that on the 27th ult., Mr. James McLenny, acting in the capacity of overseer for Mr. Abraham Hobbs, of Sampson county, was stricken by lightning while ploughing in the field, and instantly killed. His horse was also killed by the same stroke, and the plough frame considerably shattered. Mr. McLenay leaves a wife and one child to mourn his loss.—*Wilmington Journal.*

It is said every seven minutes a child is born in London; and every nine minutes one dies.

Fayetteville Prices Current.

JUNE 7, 1852.

	From	To
BACON—	12½	13½
BEESWAX—	22	23
CANDLES—Fayette mould		12½
Adamantine	30	37
Sperm		50
COFFEE—		
Rio,	10½	11½
Laguira,	11	
St. Domingo,	9	10
COTTON—		
Strictly prime,	8¾	
Prime,	8½	
Fair,	8	
COTTON BAGGING—		
Gunny,	16	18
Dundee,	13½	16
Burlaps,	10	13
COTTON YARNS—		
No. 5 to 10,	75	
DOMESTIC GOODS—		
Brown Sheetings,	6	6½
Osnaburgs,	9½	10
FEATHERS—	32½	35
FLOUR—		
Superfine,	5 25	
Fine,	5 00	
Scratched,	4 75	
GRAIN—		
Corn,	85	95
Wheat,	85	90
Oats,	50	60
Peas,		1 00
Rye,	90	
HIDES—		
Dry,	8	9½
Green,	4	
IRON—		
Swedes, common bar,	5	
Ditto, wide,	6	
English,	3	4
LARD—	13	15
LEAD—	6	7
MOLASSES—		
Cuba,	24	26
New Orleans,	40	
OILS—		
Linseed,	80	
Tanners',	60	70
SALT—		
Liverpool, (sack,)	1 50	1 60
Alum, (bu.)	40	
SEED—		
Flaxseed,	1 00	
Clover, per lb.	12½	15
SHOT—		
Common, per bag,	1 75	
Buck,	2	
SPIRITS—		
Peach Brandy,		65
Apple "		50
Northern "	40	43
N. C. Whiskey,	35	40
Northern "	35	38
N. E. Rum,	40	
Jamaica Rum,	2	2 50
French Brandy,	2	3
American Gin,	30	40
Holland Gin,	1 50	2
SUGAR—		
Loaf,	10	11
Crushed,	9½	10½
St. Croix,	9	
Porto Rico,	7	9
New Orleans,	6	8
TALLOW—	7	8
TOBACCO—		
Leaf,	2	3½
Manufactured,	8	15
WHITE LEAD—	2	2 25
WINDOW GLASS—8 x 10,		2¼
10 x 12,		2½
WOOL—	15	18

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Receipts fully up to the demand: no change.

Flour somewhat fluctuating.

Peas have become scarce and in demand for planting; those who have them to spare would do well to bring them in.

COTTON.—We report the market rather heavy and reduce our quotations fully ¼.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Corn 62½ to 63. Bacon scarce, hams 13½ to 15. Lard scarce. Soft Turpentine 2 65, Virgin 3 15, Hard 1 25, market firm. Spirits 35. Flour same as last report. Timber—five rafts sold at from 5 50 to 12 50, as to quality.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

June 2—Brigs Philura from Savannah, David Duffell and Draid from New York; Schrs Barcelona and Commander in Chief from Boston, Ira Brewster from New York; Barques Rising Sun and Fegario from New York. 3—Brig Buena Vista from New York.

LIST OF LETTERS

RECEIVED in the Post Office at Fayetteville since the advertisement of the 1st May, 1852.

Joseph B Attlemas, Wm Allen.
Geo C Beasley, John C Buie, B Blossom & Son, J R Blossom, Miles Baker, Mastin Boles.
Jas Copeland, Mrs Catherine Cameron, David Cameron, Set Cole, Robt Connor, F Curtis, Martha Chance, Wm Cofer, Miss Ann Campbell, Mrs Mary Campbell.
Hiat Davis, John Gibson, Mr B Godwin, J D Gaddy, Eneil Gritz, Jas Guy.
Saml Haffman, Geo W Hite,
Saml Jacobs, Saml Johnson, Mrs Martha A Johnson.
John C. Kelly, W A Kelly.
John Marco, Daniel Monroe, J S Murrell, Benjamin Magee, Miss Ann E Murphy, Thos Mock.
D A McPhail, N H McLeran, J W McKethan, R McMillan.
John Pavnish, Margret Patterson, Ketter Potts.
John Riddle, Archd Ray, Ann Ray.
Neill Shaw, Calvin H Smith, B F Smith, Miss Emily Smith, Wm Salmon, Briant Sellars.
John Thornton, C M Thompson.
Uzza White, Thos B Webb, W S S Williams, Levi Wood.
A Young.

60] JOHN MACRAE, P. M.
June 1, 1852. 1w

☞ Ask for Advertised Letters.

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Presbytery of Fayetteville having transferred their right of property in this institution to certain individuals as Proprietors, these Proprietors have determined to place the institution in the most favorable condition to render it useful, [illegible]. As one of the means to accomplish this object, they have [illegible] the immediate purchase of a Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus of large extent, and the purchase of such specimens as may be requisite for illustrating the principles of Mineralogy and Geology. [illegible] as shall furnish [illegible] suited to the times. [illegible] with the course of study there will be at different times lectures [illegible] on the several branches of Natural Science.

The Summer Session will commence on the first day of July, and will continue five months. Terms of tuition as heretofore. Board [illegible] families [illegible].

Summerville, June [illegible] 1852.

ROBESON INSTITUTE.

THE Exercises in this School, under the same efficient instructors [illegible] in July. The female department [illegible] the care of Miss Sarah [illegible].

[illegible]

A. D. McNAIR,
Chairman Board of Trustees.
Wm. N. Whitfield, Sec'y.
June 1, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber [illegible] business [illegible] Matches [illegible] M. N. Leary & Son.

[illegible]

M. N. LEARY.
Fayetteville, June 7, 1852.

NATIONAL WHIG CONVENTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad Company will sell THROUGH TICKETS from Weldon to Baltimore [illegible] to all [illegible] to attend the WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION [illegible] the price of Six Dollars [illegible].

T. N. [illegible], Agent.
Office S. & R. R. R. Co.
Weldon, May 25, 1852.

LOST,

NEAR the front door of [illegible] Church on the 25th of May last, a GOLD RING, with a white stone [illegible]. The finder will be liberally rewarded [illegible] John B. McIntosh, Floral College, or with the undersigned at Laurinburg.

WILLIAM McNEILL.
June 4, 1852.

PROVISIONS.

1000 LBS. BACON Sides,
2000 lbs. Lard, [illegible]
2000 lbs. Fresh Rice,
100 bushels White Corn Meal,
500 " Corn,
50 bales Eastern Hay,
for sale low by
H. BRANSON & SON.
June 3, 1852.

Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road.

NOTICE is hereby given that all notes belonging to the Company [illegible] on the first day of July next [illegible].

ARCHD A. T. SMITH, Sec'y.
June 1, 1852.

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold, at the Court House Door in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 5th day of July, the following valuable Real Estate, to wit:

1100 acres of Land, on the east side of Cape Fear River, known as [illegible]. A valuable Negro Boy, named [illegible], on a credit of six months.

One undivided half of a Lot in the Town of Fayetteville, on the corner of Hay and Maxwell streets, known as the England lot, upon a credit of six Months.

ARCHD A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
May 29, 1852.

New Goods at Elizabethtown, Bladen County, N. C.

J. M. WOOTEN & Co. are just receiving from New York, a large and carefully selected stock of Goods, consisting in part of Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Hardware, Hollow ware and Crockery ware, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Ready made Clothing of all patterns, Paints, Oils and Dye-stuffs, Groceries of all kinds, Saddlery, & [illegible] which we will sell cheap or barter for country produce. [illegible] to our friends [illegible] our mercantile operations, we tender our thanks to our old and regular customers for their patronage heretofore, and take this method of inviting all to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

Cash paid for Turpentine.
June 1, 1852.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trading for a note made payable to Wm. T. Gray, as I am determined not to pay it without further satisfaction [illegible] was given about the 1st of January.

PETER L. M. PRIEST.
May 26, 1852.

☞ There will be an Examination of the students of Union Academy, in Robeson county, on Thursday and Friday, the 10th and 11th inst. An Address will be delivered on Friday, by P. S. French, Esq. The friends of the School, and the public generally, are invited to attend.

June 1, 1852.

NOTICE.

WE will buy any lots of Spirits Turpentine offered in this market, and will receive and ship for distillers to New York or elsewhere, affording the usual shipping facilities.

J. & T. WADDILL.
June 3, 1852.

MACKEREL.

50 BBLS. MACKEREL, just received and for sale by
COOK & TAYLOR.
June 7, 1852.

THE Subscriber desirous of making some change in his business will offer at auction on Tuesday, of County Court, **June 8**, a variety of Cabinet Furniture—such as Secretaries and Book Cases, Side Boards, Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads—mahogany and maple, Basin and Candle Stands, Chairs of every description, and many other articles not enumerated. A Cotton Gin, which may be propelled by manual or horse power. Terms liberal and made known at sale.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
May 24, 1852. 93-tf

NEW BOOKS.

QUEECHY, by the author of the Wide, Wide World; Romanism at Home, by Kirwan; the Farmer's Dictionary, by D. P. Gardner, M. D.; the Wide, Wide World; &c., &c.
Just received.
E. J. HALE & SON.
May 22, 1852.

STEWART, BUSSING & CO.'S
EXTRA QUALITY
STEAM REFINED PURE LOAF SUGAR
HARD CANDIES,
FOR EXPORTATION.

AT prices which merchants, who purchase to sell by the Box of 30lbs., (and others) will find lower than the same good HARD CANDIES can be had at any other house in New York.

STEWART, BUSSING & CO.,
396 Pearl St., N. Y.
May 24, 1852. 93-1aw8wpd

SUMMER CLOTHING.

THE subscribers have lately received Black Alpaca and Drab D'Ete Dress and Frock Coats; Black and Fancy Alpaca Sacks; Tweed Sacks; Brown and Yellow Linen Sacks and Frocks; White, Buff and Fancy Marseilles Vests; Fine and Buff Linen do.; Shirts, &c., &c.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
May 17, 1852. 92-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

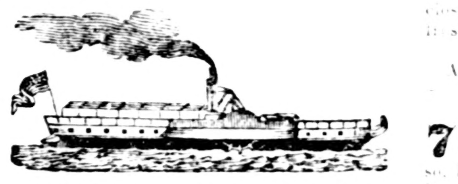
LINSEED OIL,
Tanner's do.
Sperm do.
White Lead and Putty in Oil.
—ALSO—
2 NEW BUGGIES.
LEETE & JOHNSON,
2 Doors West C. F. Bank.
May 20, 1852. 92tf

WILLIAM A. GWYER,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale or shipment of Naval Stores. I have ample facilities for conducting the business; large wharf and store sheds to keep spirits from exposure. Naval stores will be shipped to any house in New York, or to other markets if advisable, and liberal cash advances made on consignments. I refer to
E. Hanton, Wayne County.
Chauncey Hall, Johnston Co.
Lovett Pearson, Columbus Co.
B. H. Barden, "
Thos. L. Vail, Bladen "
Messrs. Smith & Ingram, Johnston Co.
Messrs. Z. & J. Jones, "
Messrs. Smith & Jones, "
Spencer Fountain, Esq. "
Levi Teney, Esq. "
May 20, 1852. 93ly

NUTS AND FRUIT.

200 lbs. Soft Shell Almonds,
" " Brazil Nuts,
" " English Walnuts,
" " Filberts,
25 Drums Figs,
1 Case Prunes in fancy Jars,
100 whole, half, and qr. Boxes Raisins,
1 Case Preserved Ginger,
10 doz. Jars Pickles,
Soda, Lemon, Sugar and Water Crackers.
Just received by
CHARLES BANKS.
April 24, 1852. 85tf



STEAMER SOUTHERNER

WILL leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrive in Wilmington at 7 o'clock, P. M. And will leave Wilmington every Monday and Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M. and arrive in Fayetteville next morning.

R. M. ORRELL, Agent.
April 26, 1852. 85-tf

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
Commission Forwarding Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 9, 1852. 63tf

Will be Received by the first rise in the River,

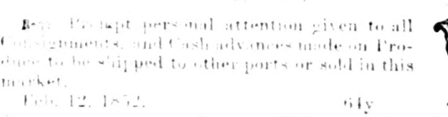
5 TONS of SWEDES IRON, by
E. C. HALL, of Rome.
Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.
Feb. 12, 1852. 64y

DAILY EXPECTED.

2 TONS of HOOP IRON, suitable for Spirit barrels, by
E. C. HALL, of Rome.
Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf



Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE subscriber is receiving the largest assortment in his line ever before purchased at the North, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct. 30, 1851. 35tf

WILKINSON & ESLER,
DEALERS IN
Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff.
AND IMPORTERS OF
SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Market St., Wilmington, N. C.
Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

T. C. WORTH,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Feb. 1, 1851. 57tf

A Farm and Beautiful Residence
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishing to remove to the South-west, would sell his lands in this county, upon reasonable and accommodating terms.

There are about 2700 or 3000 acres, all lying in one body, and of which 400 or 500 acres are in cultivation. The Plank Road of the Joint Stock Company, from Fayetteville to Raleigh, will run within one mile of the residence. Most of the lands that are in cultivation lie within three miles of the Cape Fear River, adjoining the lands of John C. Williams and others.

The above situation is very desirable, from the fact that it is surrounded by the best of neighbors and society.

The subscriber might say much more by way of inducement; but he deems it unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase can call and see for themselves.

The above lands can be divided so as to suit purchasers.

Any further information can be given by application to the subscriber, or by letter addressed to him at Kingsbury, Cumberland Co., N. C.

D. S. WILLIAMS.
Feb. 2, 1852. 62tf

BROWN & DeROSSET,
New York,
DeROSSET & BROWN,
Wilmington, N. C.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JNO. POTTS BROWN.
ARMAND J. DeROSSET, Jr.
R. F. BROWN.

CASH advances will be made on consignment of Produce for sale either in Wilmington or New York, and Cotton will be forwarded to the New York House free of Commission at Wilmington.
March 22, 1852. 76-6m

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber now offers for sale all his Turpentine and Farming LAND, containing about 600 Acres, situated 12 miles East of Fayetteville, on the Goldsborough road, commonly known as Palmyra.

It has a good dwelling house, out-buildings, &c., and a store where a large amount of business is done, and increasing daily. This is a rare chance for turpentine getters, merchants, &c. and will be sold a bargain. Any one wishing to purchase, and wishing further information, can apply on the premises, to

J. W. MURPHY, or
P. TAYLOR, Fayetteville.
July 26th, 1851. 8tf

N. KING and A. McMILLAN have entered into copartnership in the Distillery of Turpentine, and have erected a Still on the West side of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, 8 miles from Fayetteville.

N. KING.
A. McMILLAN.
May 9.—71tf

Wanted.

WE wish to buy 20,000 barrels Turpentine.
KING & McMILLAN.

Selling off at Cost!
GREAT BARGAINS!

The subscriber is desirous of changing his business, and wishes to sell off his present stock of Goods immediately, consisting in part of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

Embracing a fine stock of Ladies Dress Goods, Barege, Barege Delains, Dotted and plain Swiss Muslins, colored ditto, Barred, Jaconet and Cambric Muslins, col'd Summer Silks. Also, a general assortment of Black and col'd Silk Dresses; a large assortment of Hosiery. Also, Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, and Sattinets. A general assortment of Summer wear for Gentlemen; all kinds of linen goods.

Also, a large stock of Boots and Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, Umbrellas and Parasols, Hardware and Crockery. Wines and French Brandy.

The above stock is offered at the mere cost here. Country Merchants and all others buying Goods in this market, will do well to call and examine, as I am determined to sell and close out my present stock, which is large and fresh, and well selected.

W. S. LATTA.
April 19, 1852. 84tf

JUST RECEIVED.

75 MEN'S and Boys' SADDLES, of every quality and style, some very fine. Also, Bridles, Collars, Whips and Wagon Harness. By
E. C. HALL, of Rome.
Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

WANTED,

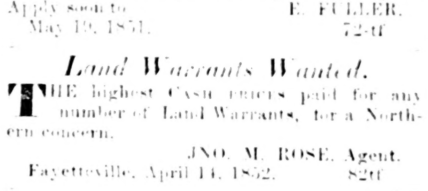
3000 ft. Ashe Lumber for Wagons, 1½ to 3 inches thick.
3000 ft. Seasoned Oak Lumber, 1¼ to 3 inches.
1000 ft. White Oak and Hickory, for Axletrees.
1000 ft. White Oak for Tongues, Bolsters and Shafts.
100 Post Oak Hubs, for Carts and Wagons.
2000 Spokes.

For which the highest cash price will be paid. Apply soon to
E. FULLER.
May 19, 1851. 72-tf

Land Warrants Wanted.

THE highest Cash prices paid for any number of Land Warrants, for a Northern concern.

JNO. M. ROSE, Agent.
Fayetteville, April 14, 1852. 82tf



The Subscriber still continues to carry on the CABINET BUSINESS in Fayetteville, and in addition to his Establishment on Bow street, near Eccles's Bridge, has opened a large WARE ROOM on Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel and one door East of Messrs. Haigh & Son's, where a general assortment of

FURNITURE,

Made by competent and faithful workmen, may be had at prices corresponding with the times. Also, an assortment of Northern-made FURNITURE, selected by himself, which will be sold at a very moderate advance.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
Nov. 10, 1851. 38tf

HE keeps on hand an assortment of Fisk's celebrated METALLIC BURIAL CASES, which have been highly recommended by Willie P. Mangum, Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, Wm. R. King, and many other illustrious characters, who have examined and witnessed their utility.

REDUCED FARE.

THROUGH Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, and Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Jan. 1, 1852. 53-tf

FOR SALE.—20,000 lbs. BACON.
J. D. WILLIAMS.
Feb'y 9, 1852. 63tf

H. L. HOLMES,
Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office.
Dec. 12. 48-tf

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of WHITAKER, WHITFIELD & CO., for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them either to sell on commissions or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in trying to give general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. Their store is No. 3 North Water Street, Dickinson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
A. A. B. SOUTHALL.

REFERENCES:—John Dawson, Potter & Kidder, O. G. Parsley, Samuel Beery & Sons, G. R. French, and Ellis & Mitchell.
Jan. 29, 1852. 61-tf

Dr. T. D. HAIGH,

HAS taken an Office on Hay Street, West of the Hotel Buildings.
July 14, 1851. 4-tf

R. M. ORRELL,
FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 10, 1851. 62-tf

JUST RECEIVED.

10 PIECES CANTON MATTING, 4-4 and 6-4, red, checked, and white.
—ALSO—
Loaf, Granulated, N. O. Clarified, New Orleans, and Muscovado Sugars. Sugar House Syrup.
10 crates assorted Crockery.
1000 Porter and Wine Bottles.
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
April 13, 1852. 82tf

50,000 lbs. of Rags Wanted.

I WILL pay 3½ cts. per pound cash for all clean cotton and linen RAGS, delivered to J. D. Williams, in Fayetteville. I am nearly ready to put in operation a Paper Mill in this neighborhood, and am desirous of getting my rags in this market. My object is to pay as much for rags as I can afford, and hope that I may not be forced to distant markets for my supplies. I have arranged with Mr. Williams to receive and pay for all rags delivered to him.

DAVID MURPHY.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 24, 1852. 68-tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton and Fayetteville. The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton and Capt. Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.
Feb'y 22, 1849. 66 tf

Liberty Point House.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned either by note or account must settle on or before the first day of March. Those failing to do so, will certainly find their accounts in the hands of a collecting officer.

REUBEN JONES.
Feb'y 16, 1852. 65tf

STORAGE.

WE have commodious Brick Warehouses in the rear of our Store, in which we store cotton and other produce.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
Nov. 1, 1851. 37-tf

NEW MUSIC,

CONSISTING of Songs, Polkas, Waltzes, &c., &c. Just received.
E. J. HALE & SON.
April 14.

SOUTH CAROLINA INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

CHARTERED by the State of South Carolina, with a Capital of $250,000, all paid in and well invested. Fire, Marine, River and Life Risks.

CHAS. EDMONDSTON, Pres't.
A. L. TOBIAS, Sec'y.

DIRECTORS:

ROBERT MARTIN,	COL. JAMES GADSDEN,
M. C. MORDECAI,	CHAS. H. WEST,
S. MOWRY, Jr.	HENRY COBIA.

The subscribers having been appointed agents in this place for the above named company, are prepared to receive offers and issue policies of Insurance on Fire, Marine, River and Life Risks, on liberal terms. All losses incurred at this agency, will be promptly adjusted and paid by the undersigned.

DeROSSET & BROWN.

N. B. Risks will be taken on the lives of slaves on the most liberal terms.
Wilmington, N. C., March 27, 1852.—77-6m

IRON SAFES.

☞The subscribers, Agents for the sale of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, WITH RICH'S IMPROVEMENT, offer them of all sizes and patterns, delivered in Wilmington at the Manufacturer's New York prices.

These Safes are warranted equal if not superior to any others manufactured.

Orders will receive prompt attention.

DeROSSET & BROWN.
Wilmington, N. C., March 26, 1852. 77-3m

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for Goods purchased at Floral College, are requested to make immediate payment, either to Mr. Hugh McArn in the neighborhood, or to himself in Cheraw.

D. B. McARN.
Cheraw, Dec. 20, 1851. 50-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or account, are requested to call and settle the same as early as possible. He may be found one door West of Liberty Point, with the most of his ready-made work saved from the late fire. Persons in want of any articles in my line of business, would do well to call, as I will sell cheap for cash, or on time for approved note.

JAMES SUNDY.
Jan'y 10, 1852. 55tf

FURTHER NOTICE.

I take this method of returning my sincere thanks to those gentlemen who saved the goods from my Shop on the morning of the 3d inst. But for their kindness and exertion, I would have lost all.

JAMES SUNDY.

OLD RYE.

ANOTHER lot of Doctor Williams's old Rectified Rye Whiskey.
J. & T. WADDILL.
March 26. 77-tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

WINTER SUPPLY.

WE are now receiving our winter supply of Goods, 3 doors below the Market House, south side Person street, where may be found the following articles:
Sugar of all grades,
Coffee,
5 Hhds. Cuba Molasses—sweet,
3 Bbls. Syrup—a superior article,
Green and Black Teas,
Cheese of three different qualities,
Rice, Pepper and Spice,
Rope and Bagging,
60 Bbls. Mackerel,
Shoes and Boots of extra large size,
Shovels, Spades and Forks,
Corn Ploughs and Points,
Axes of the best brands,
Knives and Forks,
Nails and Iron,
50,000 lbs. Cotton Yarn.

With a great many other articles cheap for Cash or exchanged for Produce. Call and see.

CROSS CREEK CO.,
C. Benbow, Pres't.
Dec. 20, 1851. 50-tf

MACHINE SHOP & FOUNDRY.
Stafford, Clark & Dixon,

Manufacturers of all sizes of Horse Powers and Threshing Machines, (both Portable and Stationary,) Wool Carding Machines, Straw Cutters of various patterns, Wheat Fans, Mill and Factory Gear, Saw and Grist Mill Irons, Bark Mills, Edge Tools, &c. &c. &c.

THEY respectfully inform their customers and the public, that they continue to carry on their business at their Machine Shop, near SNOW CAMP, Alamance county, North Carolina, where they are prepared to execute all work in their line with neatness, punctuality and despatch. With an increased variety of tools and labor-saving machinery added to our establishment the past winter,—a well selected assortment of materials purchased at the lowest cash prices,—workmen of known skill and ability, together with long experience in the business,—fully justify us in saying, as to quality and price, our work has not, will not, and shall not, suffer in comparison with any other Shop in the South.

Grateful to the public for past favors, they solicit a continuance of their patronage.

N. B. Please send your orders soon, as our motto is "first come first served." Letters addressed to the subscribers, at Snow Camp, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

STAFFORD, CLARK & DIXON.
March 1852. 71-6m

THE CELEBRATED BUCK PATENT
COOKING STOVE,

IS for sale by the Subscriber in Raleigh and Fayetteville: in Raleigh at his Shop on Fayetteville Street, and in Fayetteville at Mr. A. M. Campbell's.

The Subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from purchasing any of these Stoves from any person either in or out of North Carolina, except from himself or his duly authorized Agents. He has purchased the exclusive right to vend this Stove within the State, and will prosecute any person infringing his right, either by purchasing, selling, or using, any except those obtained from himself.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 65tf

10,000 SPORTSMEN
WANTED.

The Subscriber has now one of the most extensive and best assorted stocks of Double and Single SHOT GUNS, PISTOLS of the most superior quality,—Colt's Repeating and Allen's Revolving, of every quality,—Powder Flasks, Shot and Game Bags, Percussion Caps of English and French make. Also, the most complete assortment of Gun fixtures that has ever been offered in this section of country.

Also, Shot Guns, Rifles and Pistols made to order or repaired.

Rifles made to order, and warranted to shoot from one to five hundred yards.

Air Guns made to order at short notice.

To all of which the attention of Sportsmen and others is respectfully invited.

M. A. BAKER,
Sign of the Gun.
Hay street, nearly opposite the Marble Yard.
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 6, 1851. 28tf

To Farmers and Planters.

THE subscribers, as Agents for the Importers, have made arrangements to keep constantly on hand a supply of best PERUVIAN GUANO AND AGRICULTURAL PLASTER, which they will sell in quantities to suit, as cheap as they can be purchased in the Northern cities, adding only the actual expense of getting them here.

J. & D. McRAE & CO.
Wilmington, Feb. 28, 1852. 74-3m

TURPENTINE LAND
FOR SALE.

FOR sale, 395 acres of LAND on James Creek, and 640 acres on Cypress Creek, in Cumberland, convenient to the Western Plank Road, heavily timbered, and admirably adapted to the making of Turpentine.

Apply at this Office.
Nov. 28, 1851. 44tf

STARR & WILLIAMS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.

J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS.
April 28, 1852. 86tf

Second Spring & Summer Stock.

STARR & WILLIAMS

WOULD announce to their customers and the public generally, that they are now receiving large additions of

Staple Dry Goods, Shoes, Boots, &c.,

to their early Spring purchases, to which they especially invite the attention of country merchants.

Orders solicited, and every exertion made to give satisfaction. S. & W.
Fayetteville, April 28, 1852. 86tf

1852.
LOOK AT THIS!
Spring and Summer DRY GOODS, just received.
—ALSO—
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes.

North side Hay street, opposite to Messrs. Cook & Johnson.

ISAAC DODD.
May 3, 1852. 87tf

TO HIRE,

A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, 13 years old. Apply to H. BRANSON & SON.
May 3, 1852. 87tf

50 Boxes Window Glass, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
May 3. 87tf

10 Barrels North Carolina Linseed OIL, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
May 3. 87tf

20 Barrels Blake's Fire-proof PAINT, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
May 3. 87tf

500 dozen Essences, Cologne Water, Opedeldoc, Pain Killer, Vermifuge.
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
May 3. 87tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned continues to manufacture Spirits Turpentine BARRELS. Those now on hand guage 43 to 45 gallons, and are made of the best seasoned white oak. Distillers wanting a good article, will do well to call and examine. Contracts to deliver Barrels for the next twelve months made on favorable terms.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
March 22, 1852. 75tf

Fire Insurance.

THE ÆTNA Insurance Company of Hartford, having paid the tax imposed by the Revenue Law of the late Legislature, will continue its Agency in Fayetteville, under the management of the undersigned, who is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation about 30 years. Its capital is **$395,090.** The Hon. Thos. K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office; and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
March 10, 1851. 62-tf

JUST RECEIVED.

65 BBLS. WHISKEY,
10 hhds. Molasses,
1 qr. cask pale French Brandy,
1 " " Madeira Wine,
15 bags Rio Coffee,
5 boxes Medium Axes.
—ALSO—
Brooms; Hearth Brushes; Jute Door and Buggy Mats; Tanners' Curriers' Knives, Workers, and Smooth Fleshers; and an addition to our FRENCH CHINA.
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
March 1, 1852. 69tf

30,000 LBS. WOOL wanted, by H. BRANSON & SON.
May 6, 1852. 88tf

1000 lbs. Potashes, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
May 3. 87tf

PAINTS! OILS!! DRUGS!!!

PURE WHITE LEAD,
Linseed Oil,
Whale Oil,
Blake's Fire-proof Paint,
Castor Oil,
Potash,
Yeast Powder,
Epsom Salts, Madder,
Copperas, Spice, Pepper,
Alum, Ginger, Opedeldoc, &c.

Country Merchants will do well to give the subscriber a call. He will sell as low as they can be obtained in the State.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
Fayetteville, May 3. 87tf

DAILY EXPECTED.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of HOLLOW-WARE, by E. C. HALL, of Rome.
Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

Laurinburgh High School,
RICHMOND COUNTY, N. C.

THE undersigned Committee will receive applications for a Principal Teacher to take charge of the above Institution. The buildings, which are spacious and convenient, are situated in a healthy and pleasant neighborhood, and will be prepared for the reception of Teacher and Students early in July next, when the institution is expected to go into operation.

"Laurinburgh High School" is gotten up by a joint stock company, who intend making it, what its name imports, a "High School" of the first order, in which boys can get a thorough and complete English and Classical education in the country, without going to College; or should they have the means and the inclination to do so, they will be well prepared to enter College far advanced; consequently none will be expected to apply who may not be fully qualified to conduct such a school. It is also indispensable that the Teacher shall be a gentleman not only of the necessary scholastic attainments for instruction of youth, but also of undoubted moral and religious demeanor. A gentleman of small family, of some experience in teaching, would be preferred, who might board some of the students, and enjoy the quietness and retirement of his own fireside, in a large and commodious house specially prepared for that purpose. A salary of at least Eight Hundred Dollars will be secured to him:—the year to be divided into two Sessions of five month each.

The selection of a Principal from among the applicants will be made on the 19th of June next, immediately after which the successful one will be notified, and arrangements made that the institution will go into operation as early in July next as practicable.

By addressing either of the undersigned, Laurel Hill or Springfield Post Office, any further information desired in regard to the premises will be promptly given.

DUNCAN McLAURIN, }
JOHN C. McLAURIN, } Com.
DANIEL C. McINTYRE. }
Laurinburgh, May 8, 1852. 89t19J

Principal Teacher wanted.

THE Board of Trustees of the Clinton Female Institute desire to employ a PRINCIPAL. The salary will be liberal, and qualifications of the best kind required. They wish also to employ competent Assistant Teachers. The location is as healthy as any in the State. Address the subscriber, Taylor's Bridge, Sampson Co., N. C. School will open about middle of July. Early application is requested.

By order of the Board.
P. MURPHY, Treas'r.
May 6. 88-tf

C. W. ANDREWS,
Dealer in Stoves,

AND MANUFACTURER OF PLAIN AND JAPAN
TIN WARE,
Copper, Tin Plate and Sheet Iron Worker.

I HAVE in my employment competent workmen, and am prepared to do all kinds of work, either in COPPER, TIN or SHEET IRON.

I have on hand all the necessary materials and machinery for making Factory Cans and Drums, and to do all kinds of factory work that can be done by any similar Establishment in the State.

Also, for sale, Patent Factory Can Rings, varying from 9 to 14 inches; Drum Heads, &c. ROOFING, GUTTER AND LEADER PIPES put up in the best manner.

Also, just received, a full supply of COOKING STOVES, of the most approved patterns, some of them very large for hotel and plantation use. ☞ Always on hand a good assortment of TIN WARE.

C. W. ANDREWS,
South East corner Market Square.
May 15, 1852. 91-tf

Tea! Tea! Tea!!

1 CHEST YOUNG HYSON,
1 ditto Gunpowder,
1 Catty Imperial,
For sale by
Oct. 28, 1851. CHS. BANKS. 34-tf

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under the common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.

CHAS. M. LINES,
Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.

REFERENCES.—J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensborough; Chas. E. Shober, Salem; Peters, Sloan & Co., McCulloch Mine; Mr. Endy, Hodgen Mine; Holmes, Earnhart & Co., Gold Hill, Rowan county; T. S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.
Jan'y 22, 1852. 61*tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having determined to continue his business in Wadesborough, takes this method of informing the public that he may still be found at his old stand, South of the Anson Hotel, where he will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of the most choice Liquors, Wines, Cordials, Cigars, and other refreshments usually found in this section of country. He hopes by strict attention to his business, rigid preservation of good order, and unceasing care for the comfort and enjoyment of his customers, to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

WM. W. SANDERS.
Wadesborough, July 15, 1851. 7tf

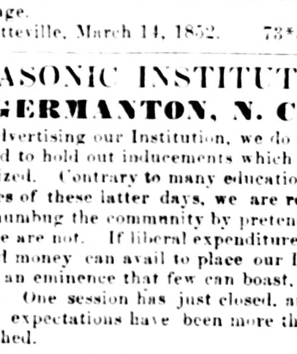
Who wants to come to the Railroad?
A Rare Opportunity!

THE subscriber wishes to sell his place, well known as SYLVA GROVE, where his Nurseries and the Female School of that name are located. The place consists of 212 acres, is situate 1½ miles from Fair Grove Depot on the N. C. Railroad, 11 miles East of Lexington and 6 miles West of Normal College. The improvements (to-wit: Brick Dwelling, basement, 2 stories and attic, barn, saw mill and out houses,) are among the best and most convenient in Middle Carolina, and Orchards of Apple, Pear, Peach, &c., are the best in the State or the South. A great bargain is offered. A full description of the property and terms will be sent to all applicants, and all information desired given on the premises or otherwise. Address, Fair Grove P. O., Davidson county, N. C.

CH'S MOCK.
Sylva Grove, April 1852. 83-*3m

John H. & J. Martine,

Coppersmiths,



Tin Plate and,

Sheet Iron Workers,

TAKE this opportunity of informing their friends and patrons, that they continue the above business in all its various branches, and are prepared to manufacture, at short notice, Turpentine Stills and Worms of all sizes; Copper Steam Pipes and Smoke Stacks for Steam Engines; Hatters' Plank and Dye Kettles; Cotton Factory Cans with Patent Hoops and Factory work. Also, Roofing, and Gutters and Leaders put up in town or country, on as favorable terms as can be had in this State.

We also manufacture and keep on hand a large assortment of Plain and Japanned Tin Ware, Stoves and Stove Pipe, to which we invite the attention of dealers and others.

Having in our employment competent workmen, and one of the partners having served a regular term at the above business, we hope to give satisfaction and to merit a share of public patronage.

Fayetteville, March 14, 1852. 73*3m

MASONIC INSTITUTE,
GERMANTON, N. C.

IN advertising our Institution, we do not intend to hold out inducements which cannot be realized. Contrary to many educational enterprises of these latter days, we are resolved *not* to humbug the community by pretending to what we are not. If liberal expenditures of labor and money can avail to place our Institution on an eminence that few can boast, *it shall be done.* One session has just closed, and our highest expectations have been more than accomplished.

EDIFICE, ETC.

The Edifice is a large brick building, comprising 7 apartments, the largest of which is used for the School Room, and will accommodate 82 students, *each one* provided with *a chair and desk.* The other 6 are appropriated to Recitations, to the Library, Museum, Laboratory and Principal's Study. The yard is tastefully enclosed, and is adorned with 18 flower mounds of various sizes, which are cultivated by the young gentlemen in the hours of recreation.

LABORATORY, LIBRARY, ETC.

The Lodge has ordered from Boston a superior set of Philosophical and Chemical apparatus, to cost not less than $500. Lectures will be given in the Laboratory before all the students during November. A Library of upwards of 600 vols., the greater part of which are new books, will be opened weekly for the benefit of the students. Our Museum cases already show above 400 different mineralogical and geological specimens. Lectures in mineralogy and geology will be delivered in October.

SESSION, TERMS, ETC.

The next session will open June 20th, and continue 27 weeks. Terms per *Scholastic year,* in the lowest branches of English $14; in the more advanced $20; and the classics $30.—Several of our best families have opened boarding houses, and will furnish excellent board, washing, fuel, lights, rooms and servants' attentions for $6 per month. Germanton is located in a high region of country, and is very healthy.

INSTRUCTION, GOVERNMENT, ETC.

The Principal, with assistants, compose the board of Instruction. Young men, from the superior advantages afforded them for acquiring *an accomplished education,* can be prepared for the higher Classes in the best Colleges either North or South. Perhaps no Institution can exhibit more perfect system and regularity both in and out of school than ours; and what renders the organization so complete, the students vie with each other in preserving it unbroken.

All communications should be addressed to the Rev. G. M. Everhart, the Principal.

ISAAC S. GIBSON,
Master of the Lodge.
Germanton, N. C., April 14, 1852. 83-*2m

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, desirous of removing to the South, offers for sale his valuable TRACT OF LAND, lying in the North corner of Sampson county, near the Johnston and Wayne corner, on the old stage road from Fayetteville to Tarborough, at the fork leading to Clinton, 2 miles from Lee & Grantham's store, containing 633 acres, on which there is a comfortable dwelling and other necessary out-houses. There is sufficient land cleared to employ three or four horses in its cultivation; fine farming land and first rate to improve. It is as healthy a place as there is in the State; has a first rate range for cattle and hogs; good Turpentine, Timber, &c., and about 10,000 Turpentine boxes cut, convenient to distilleries, stores, mills, blacksmith shops, &c. Persons would do well to come and look for themselves, for I am anxious to sell, and will sell low.

BOWDOIN GRANTHAM.
April 20, 1852. 85*3mpd

JNO. M. ROSE,
Fayetteville, No. Ca.

WILL receive orders for
lar Saw Steam Mills
separate from the Engine
other power—manufactured
most popular and best Mills now
—ALSO—
As Agent for another est
ceive orders for Steam Engines
for all purposes—the
Iron work, to
Mills complete, including
frame Hopper, Spindles
thing manufactured in the
chine Shops.
Fayetteville, May 19, 1852.

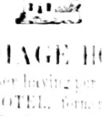
WASHINGTON
Livery Stables,
Hay St., opposite the Methodist
Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Proprietors of this Esta
recently added large
fine stock of Horses and V
for the very liberal patro
them the past year, they
ance of the same.
JOHN
ROBERT
Jan'y 31, 1852.

Wheeler's Patent Improved
way Chain Horse Power and Over-
shot Thresher and Separator

THE subscriber takes
to farmers and oth
that he has been appointed
by the manufacturers, Messrs.
& Co. of Albany, N. Y.
Machines, and that he
ders at Albany prices, add
of transportation. The
in Randolph county the past
universal satisfaction.
The two horse Machines w
to 200 bushels of Wheat per
horse Machines from 75 to 12
Albany prices: Two-horse
with fixtures complete,
ditto, $120.
All Machines sold by me wa
satisfaction, or they may be
Persons desirous of
should send their orders
furnish them in due time.
Address the subscr
March 10, 1852.

THE subscriber takes
ing those interested
provements that he has
Foundry and built a new
moulding floor of
ting up a new Furnace
other machinery, will
Castings of the largest
connected in business with
of Pennsylvania, a thorough
enables us to give
cifications, together with the
machinery usually made
this kind.
March 6, 1852.
☞ The business
ducted under the name and
BOLINGER.



CARTHAGE HOTEL

THE subscriber having
THAGE HOTEL, formerly
the Rev. R. McNabb, is now
commodate Boarders, Lodgers and
as comfortably as could be
may favor me with a
ted with the best this
My Stables shall be
age and attentive Ostlers.
Carthage, March 25, 185

EXPECTING DAILY

5 TONS of extra size
3 inch diameter, and
Extra size Steel, from
x 3 inch and ½ x 1½.
We are prepared to
proof Doors and Shutters
and Window Sills, Cast iron
and water works.
HALL &
March 6, 1852.

NEW GOODS
SPRING, 1852.
W. & J. T. ANDREWS
LITTLE'S MILLS, N. C.

ARE now receiving their
GOODS, purchased in
ern markets, embracing a large
sortment of Ladies' Dress
men's Wear.
We respectfully request the
ladies to our stock of supr.
Silks; plain and fancy Bareges,
DeLaines; Fancy Embd Jaconets
Muslins; Lawns, of the newest
variety, and at all prices; supr
bray; English and French Ginghams
Tissues, of the richest patterns
Handkerchiefs; a fine assortment
Kid Gloves, Lace Mitts and Fancy
In the gentlemen's department
supr. French Cloths,
Cassimeres, of the latest styles
Drap de'Ete, for Coats;
rets; Plain and Fancy white
handsome assortment of
superior lot of ready-made
the best manner and most
for city trade. To this lot of
call especial attention.
ALSO—A full supply of
piece, of all grades and
boys.
—ALSO—
A large lot of Saddlery, Hardware
Queensware, Groceries, Boots,
Bonnets, comprising one of the
stocks of goods ever opened in
country, and which will be sold
pleasing terms; and while they
a call from all in want of cheap
would also return their warmest thanks
old friends for the liberal patronage
extended to them.
April 23, 1852.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from me in Decem
negro man SOLOMON, wh
to be lurking between Mounta
Drowning Creek, about Morrison
quarter, or Barrett's quarter in
Said boy is about 30 years old
quick spoken, full set of teeth,
and no mark of the lash as
I will give Fifty Dollars for
said negro to me at my house
Dollars in any jail so that I get
MARTIN
McCallum's Store, Montgomery
April 9, 1852.

HALL & BOLINGER offer for
lowing Castings:
1 set 35 inch Hotchkiss Wheels,
1 Saw Mill Crank and Gudgeon,
1 best cast steel Saws, $5 50,
Rag Irons, 4, 4½, 5, 5½ feet
The above Castings are warranted
well, and are made of the best iron
Also, Racks and Rollers for Saw Mills
Setters for ditto, Cast iron Rag Wheels
Bolts of every description. Grates
saw dust in Steam Mills, Mill
Gearing. Corn Shellers, Fire Backs
mental Fences of different patterns
Hangers, and Shafting Castings
tories.
March 6, 1852.